ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,187—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5913	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,325	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894, and s.s. Duca Baduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Septr. 17, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,593 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vijaidroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 9th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 4th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 4th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	10th October.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old,
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES, Manufactured by the PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUTS,

OF BEST QUALITY AND REPUTE.

TREACHER'S

PILSENER BEER.

BASS'S BEER.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

Specially bottled at the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best "LIGHT BEER" in the Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Per case of	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz.	6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots.	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles ,,	4 0	4 8	6 ,, ½ ,,	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A	7 12	5 8	8 10	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. R. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts.	4 8	5 0	Do. of 6 ,, pts.	26 8	29 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU

Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12)

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BADHAM,

PILE & Co.'s

"APOLLO"

SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

500

PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0 per box.
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	,,	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1894, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 19th July, 1894.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART WORKS.

MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c. Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed. Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BRICK-BURNING

EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or Backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE "AUSPICES OF THE E. AND A.-I. ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,"

A Christy and Variety Entertainment will be given in Aid of a Charitable Institution,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, At 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

MINSTRELSY.

Bones.	Interlocutor.	Tambo.
Mr. H. Peters.	Mr. A. Wickham.	Mr. W. Mayers.

1 Opening Chorus...Tit-Bits .....Company.
2 Song .....Kiss me and whisper Good Night. .....Mr. A. Wickham.
3 Jubilee Song .....Ise Gwine to weep no more! .....Mr. H. Peters.
4 Song .....When Nelly was racking the Hay ...Mrs. Butterfield.
5 Humorette .....Oh' she was soBright and Fair .....Mr. W. Mayers.
6 Ballad .....Chiming Bells.....Mr. W. Willows.
7 Song .....Pete Tommy Atkins ...Miss Benniston.
8 Ludicrette .....Rumpty-Tumpty.....Mr. H. Peters.
9 Song .....Will my Darling come again? .....Mr. S. Pearcey.
10 Comic Refrain ...Walking the Floor with the baby .....Mr. W. Mayers.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FUNNIEST SKETCH OF ALL,

RUM SPIRITS.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Banjo Duet .....Messrs. Blodwell and Wild.
2 Comic Song .....Ricketty-Racketty Crew...Mr. Quinney.
3 Song.....Whisper and I shall hear .....Mrs. Butterfield.
4 Character Song.The Verdict was .....Mr. Peters.
5 Song .....The lost Chord.....Mr. Willows.
6 Violin Solo .....Mr. Schneider.
7 Comic Song .....If I could only catch him .....Mr. W. H. Mayers.
8 Character Song..Tyrolese Maid.....Miss Benniston.
9 Ballad .....My lodging is in the Cellar here .....Mr. Wickham.
10 Comic Song.....Marquis ofCumberwell Green .....Mr. S. Pearcey.
11 Ballad .....Sissie .....Mrs. Speldewinde.
12 Coster Song... E' dunno where E' are..Mr. Quinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prices of Admission—
Reserved Seats (Limited number; early application is solicited) .....Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats .....Re. 1.

PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. ROSE & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd, October, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd October 1894.

CHEAP COAL.
UMARIA COLLIERY.

WE have a large quantity of Small Coal for disposal, which can be obtained in quantities of not less than 500 tons at the Low Rate of 1-6 per ton, delivered into Wagons at the Colliery. Orders to be addressed to the MANAGER, Umaria Colliery.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD

(Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

ON account of the FALL in EXCHANGE, on and from This Date, until further notice, the PRICES quoted in the Society's Indian PRICE LISTS, dated 15th June, and the Circulars of September and October, 1894, will be CHARGED NETT.

For the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, Tenders for the Supply of the following OILS during the year 1895, viz. :—

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-Corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for Trial.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storeke eper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 24th of October next, for the Supply of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31s., 1895 :—

Stores.	Deposit to Accompany Tender.
Coals	1,000
Castings	200
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	200
Cocoanut Oil, 1st Quality, for Light House use	250
Wrought Iron	500
Stationery	200
Sundries and Hardware, including Paints, Oils and Cordage	1,000
Timber	500

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and Samples Inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tenders as to each Article or Item for which he Tenders, and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any Portion of a Tender and reject the Remainder. The cost of Stamping agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oils for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5-Gallon Can marked on the outside by a Private Mark, which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the Name of the Firm by whom the Sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper, Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder

Bombay, 18th September, 1894.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of BHIMJI MEGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a General Broker, residing at Pinjrapole, Third Street, without the Fort of Bombay, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of PARMANAND GORDHUN, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Permanand Gordhun, was filed in this Honourable Court on This Day, and whereas the said Bhimji Megji has been This Day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within Thirty Days from the date hereof File a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the Statement of his debts, estate and effects,—Dated this Third Day of October, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd Day of October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOONABAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE DOOMASIA, has contracted to SELL to SATTAYABHAMABAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late RAMCHUNDRA SUCCARAM, Deceased, All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahadheve Shankur Sett Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 4-9 square yards more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. C 2115, Street No. 1, and bounded on the East by other properties of the said Soonabai, on the West by the said Mahadhew Shunkur Sett Lane, on the South by a public passage or Oart or Dady Santook Lane, on the North by the house of Sattayabhamabai, the Purchaser. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of mortgage or other charge, sale, gift, lien, lease, incumbrances or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their Office Old Secretariate, Apollo Street, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been Waived,—Dated this 3rd Day of October, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN, Attorneys for the Purchaser.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest Rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette, "Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

LYON'S OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY

Consisting of the following Well-known Artistes direct from Australia :—

Mr. George Dean	Miss Jessie Leon
Mr. Gus Lloyd	Miss Florence Cameron
Mr. Harry Dent	Miss Dolly Cameron
Mr. J. Barrington	Miss Bertha Hunter
Mr. H. P. Lyons	Miss Martha Gwynne
And	And
Mr. Percy Clifton.	Miss Annie Lyons.

Also special engagement of the Favorite Young Vocalists and Actresses, Miss GYNTHIA and DOT CAREY.

The whole of the above Talented Performers will appear in the Initial Bill, Comprising the New and Popular Burlesque,

"FAUST UP TO DATE."

With all the Original Music, Songs, Duets, Medleys, Skirt and Grotesque Dances. Everything bright and new, and up to date. Elegant and Costly Costumes. New and Appropriate Scenery. Brilliant Lime Light effects.

The Management have much pleasure in stating that the members of this Company have been individually selected for their peculiar fitness for this class of Entertainment. Each member is an acknowledged artiste of repute and Metropolitan standing.

Entire Change of Programme each Evening!! Box Plan can be seen, and Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3
Second Seats .....Rs. 2
Back Seats .....Re. 1
The Usual Reduction to the Military.

Stage Manager .....Mr. Percy Clifton.
Musical Director .....Mr. Harry Dent.
And
Business Manager .....Mr. H. P. Lyons.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The abovenamed Society will give

A CONCERT

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

About Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Li Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

PART I.

1 Trio for Piano, Violin, and Viola in G .....Niels Gade.
Miss SCHMUCK, Surg-Lt.-Col. BARKER, and HERR SCHMUCK.
Piano Solo .....Ballade.....Raff.
Mr. T. HAMILTON.
3 Clarionet Solo ....." Concertino " .....Weber.
HERR STELLA.
Accompanied by Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4 Violin Duet....." Petites Symphonies".....Dancla.
Miss PEDRAZA and Mrs. COLLIE.
Accompanied by Miss L. PEDRAZA.
Cantata.....Feast of Adonis".....Jensen.
For Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra.
Soprano Solo.....Miss N. TUDBALL.
Trio.....Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

PART II.

1 Sacred Cantata....." Song of Miriam".....Schubert.
Soprano Solo, Chorus and Orchestra.
" Miriam".....Miss N. TUDBALL.
2 Unaccompanied Vocal Quartett....." God is a Spirit ".Sterndale Bennett.
(From the Oratorio, " Woman of Samaria".)
Miss E. DUMAYNE, Mrs. MACBETH, Lt.-Col. MARTIN, and Mr. PELL.
3 Chorus .....Hallelujah .....Beethoven.
(From the Oratorio, " Mount of Olives.")

The following form the Orchestra :—

VIOLINS.	VIOLAS.	CELLOS.
Mr. Wilson	Herr Stella	Herr Schmuck
Mrs. Collie	Miss Pedraza	Mr. Vernon Bayley
Miss Kirkham, Corpl. Powell	Miss F. Kirkham.	Sergt. Quant
	Corpl Bee	BASS. Pte Dungworth
FLUTES.	CLARINETS.	HORNS.
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox	Pte Goodfellow
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake	Lce Corpl Brown.
TYMPANI.	PIANO.	
Pte McIntier.	Miss Flower.	

Hony Conductor: Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Accompanist: Miss Flower
Hony Secretary: Lieut-Colonel Martin.

PLAN of Seats can be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post-free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium		
1875	£	742,553
1885	"	995,107
1887	"	998,013
1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,812,054
1887	" 5,763,001
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,191,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, P.c. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

DR. PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS

SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON; AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

Messrs. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit." "And are able to retain it more comfortably."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils,

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street, Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. R. & A. Deacon).
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,273½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	300	1,350	1,350	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	15 pr. ct. 90	1,130
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	600	200	all		195
East India	500	1,280	1,280	20	325
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,250
Kaiser-i-Hind	400	250	—	Nil	107½
Fort	515	2 500	—	Rs. 8)	1,220
French	300	500	—	dvd Rs.25	425
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	30	490
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	dvd Rs.7½	110
Champagun	240	450	450	dvd Rs.30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	33	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	485
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,000	1000	dvd Rs12 Rs. 0	1,200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	530
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9per ct.	305
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	400
Bombay Native Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,400
Calna Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 600	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	755
Hing unghat Mill	700	500	500	45	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,200
Imperial Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,325
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	547½
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	dvd Rs.5	140xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs.40	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	900
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	855
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	325
Khatao Mac-kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	760xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	790
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,752½
Marzgon	5,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	2,100
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	405
Presidency Mills Co Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,465
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 10	360xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,320	250	250	124	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	15	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,225
Do. New issue	800	375	625	Rs. 75	1,330½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	283xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	300	175	dvd Rs.21	326
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	125
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	99
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29- 0	
Gold Leaf	"	28-12	Nominal,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-10	"
Do. do. new	"	28- 6	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-12	"
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-11	
Sovereigns	"	18- 6	
Do. Drazons	"	18- 5	
Silver T	"	93- 0	
Do. U's	"	93- 8	
Carolas	"	205- 0	
Mexican	"	197- 0	
Five-F " coins	"	300- 0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Australia, Ilesfee, LaSeyne, and Dwarka entered, and the steamer Clan Gordon left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rohilla left the dock yesterday.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, J.P., who is a member of the managing committee of this institution, has been pleased to further accord his patronage by becoming a life member.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—Sultan Abdul Aziz, Nawab of Zanzibar, left Bombay for Poona, on Tuesday.—The Thakore Sahib of Piploor, Malwa, accompanied by five followeer, arrived here for change of air, and has been putting up at Grant Road.

POLO.—The proposed match between the losers of Monday's and Tuesday's games having fallen through, there will not be a match until Saturday, when the "final" will be played at 4-30 p.m. There will, however, be a scratch game on Thursday, at 4-30 p.m.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this evening against a team, composed of members of the B. V. A. Artillery and the Rangers F. C. All members of the Gymkhana are requested to turn out, this being the last game before the tournament. Play commences at 5 o'clock sharp.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held this evening, at the Cercle Rooms, at 6-15, when Mr. P. Renault will deliver a monologue "M. le Sous-prefet aux Champs" and M. A. Aerts will deliver "Le garde Municipal." Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and Mr. J. E. Davar will enact a very amusing one-act comedy "Un beau-pere pas commode." Members are invited to be present with their friends.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Poona Dhunna, aged twenty-five years, residing at Ds Lisle Road. About a week ago, the deceased was riding his master's pony, when he fell off, and sustained injuries to his left leg. The man was treated at home until about Monday last, when he was attacked with lock-jaw, and was consequently taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Boodia Kamlia, a labourer, aged thirty years. On the 26th ultimo, deceased was removing a copper sheet from a boat, when the sheet slipped off his hand, and fell on the right leg, injuring it very severely. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where gangrene set in, which terminated fatally on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Akbar Khan Manvar Khan was charged with stealing a leather bag, belonging to the Police Superintendent of Muttra. Complainant arrived by the passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. He left the bag on the platform, and the accused who happened to be there took it up, and was making away with it, when he was arrested by the police. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India have promoted a Christy and variety entertainment, which is to be given in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next. The first part will be devoted to minstrelsy, concluding with a funny sketch, entitled "Rum Spirits," while the second part of the programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music. As the proceeds are to be given to a charitable institution and an attractive programme has been arranged, it is to be hoped that the promoters will be rewarded by a full house.

A FRIVOLOUS PROSECUTION.—Hurri Govind and Rama Hurri appeared yesterday before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of theft in respect of a metal watch, belonging to Bhow Ragoo. During the trial it was found that the complaint was false, and the complainant himself admitted that under the influence of drink he had lodged a false complaint. The watch was given to Krishna Rao, a friend of his, for a few days to use. The magistrate discharged the accused, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 29 to each of them as compensation for the annoyance and trouble they had been put to.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, touching the death of Parbuttee, a woman, aged fifteen years, the wife of a press-man, employed in the Government Central Press. The deceased was married about five years ago. On Tuesday morning she did not cook food for the husband, nor would she go to her usual work, and consequently the husband got angry and rebuked her. In the evening the husband again scolded her, and about half-an-hour afterwards she was found missing. A report was made to the police, but she could not be found until yesterday morning, when the body was found floating in the Cowasji Patel's Tank. Life was extinct, and there were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court commenced in the Commissioner's office yesterday, and will continue for four days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Equity Registrar; Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. N. N. Kothare, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors. The following six candidates appeared at the examination:—Mr. Madhavjee Virjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; Mr. Dhunjeesha Pallonjee Mistree, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Shripat Khunderao Vijayekar, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee; Mr. Dinsha Furdoonjee Moolla, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kolah; Mr. N. Roberts, articled clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir; and Mr. Munchersha Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinsha.

EVENING PARTY AT PEDDER ROAD.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was entertained last evening at a party, given in his honour by the members of the legal profession in Bombay, at Mr. A. M. Dharamsi's bungalow, in Pedder Road. The legal profession mustered strongly, and among other guests were the judges of the High Court, the Small Causes Court, Mr. Cooper's colleagues on the magisterial bench, bankers, merchants, heads of departments, members of the Municipal Corporation, Justices of the Peace, &c. At 7 p.m., Mr. Cooper and some of his friends were entertained at a private dinner given by Mr. Dharamsi at his bungalow; and they all joined in the evening party, which took place at a later hour. The subscribers to the fund, who are all members of the legal profession—no outsider being allowed to subscribe, though many wished to be allowed to do so—had asked Mr. Cooper to give a sitting to the well-known photographer, Mr. Bhedwar, for his photo.; and they have commissioned Mr. Isaac Benjamin, who lately secured the Viceroy's gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition as being the best native portrait-painter in India, to prepare a life-size portrait of Mr. Cooper in oil colours. It is intended to be placed in some conspicuous part of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. Mr. Benjamin has prepared a small study of Mr. Cooper's head from life for his portrait, which will take about three months to complete. This study was exhibited yesterday in the reception-room, and was much admired.

THERE are indications that the forests in the proximity of iron works in the Ural district in Russia are becoming exhausted. A commission which has recently examined the subject, reports that out of 91 iron works 36 consume a greater quantity of wood than is replaced by the year's growth of the forests within available distance; and in the case of 19 the consumption is about equal to the annual accretion. The first category of works must contract, and the second cannot increase its production, except in so far as they are able to effec economy in the use of wood, or to replace it by other fuel.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A HINDU PROCESSION AT WAI DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISHVANATH HARI AND TWELVE OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, first-class magistrate of Wai, who, on the 27th ultimo, found eleven of the accused guilty of the offence of disobeying the lawful orders of the police, and abstment of the offence, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to fifteen days' simple imprisonment each, and nine others to twenty-one days' simple imprisonment each. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the first two accused were charged with committing an offence punishable under section 68 by disobeying an order lawfully made under section 44 of the Bombay District Police Act 4 of 1890, and with failing to comply with the directions given by a police officer under section 54, and the rest were charged with abetting the offence. The evidence showed that, on the 31st August every year, a Hindu religious procession called Dwarra left Wai with music for the village of Ozarde, and after worshipping the goddess there, returned to the city. On the abovementioned date this year, the procession left Wai as usual. They advanced playing various musical instruments till they reached the Pir's Durgah, where all the musical instruments were stopped. The first two accused then advanced playing in front of the shrine, whereupon the constable, who was standing on the other side of the road, told them to stop. The other accused persons then came forward, and, after some conversation with the chief constable said, "play, play," and thereupon the first two accused began playing the instruments. Before the procession was formed, the police had issued orders prohibiting all Hindu processions from playing musical instruments while passing the Jooma Musjid between Appa Ramosi's house and Rajewali Pir's Durgah on the Wai Wathar Road. For the defence it was contended that the order of the District Magistrate was not a lawful order, it being a perpetual edict and not with reference to any particular festival, and that the evidence for the prosecution was untrustworthy, as it consisted of Musselmans and police, and was contradicted by the independent evidence of Christian witnesses. The trying Magistrate considered the first two accused less guilty than their abettors. Eleven of them were found guilty and sentenced as abovementioned.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said:—The learned counsel has moved us in revision on grounds of illegality, wrong discretion, and mistake in judging the facts; and as I am in a position to give my opinion at once on most of the points, I will do so at once. He says the District Magistrate's order under section 44 of the Bombay Police Act 4 of 1891 is illegal on two grounds. Firstly, there was no such dispute as section 44 contemplates. That I take to be a matter for the District Magistrate: the words are "it shall appear to the Magistrate" as in the next section about epedimic disease. Section 44 expressly requires all persons concerned to conform to it. The language used is different to sections 133 and 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and under section 63, the punishing section of the Police Act, it is only necessary to prove the disobedience and not the existence of the danger or other occasion for making the order as under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. "A fortiori" then such decisions as Vanamamlal Ramanuja Suryaswami and Vanamamlal Ramanuja Iyer (counter petition), I L R 3 Mad 354, Q E vs Narayana, 12, 475, apply, and we find that the accused cannot go behind the order, and therefore this Court ought not to consider evidence taken in the case affirming that there was no dispute at Wai. Secondly, Mr. Branson challenges the order as being absolute and unlimited in regard to future time, calling it such an invasion of the general right of the subject as no Magistrate can enact, general interferences for unlimited time being matters for the Legislature. He cited in this connection Sundram vs. Ane Lucan, I L R 2 Mad. 140, and Ponuswami vs. the Queen, 6 Mad 203,215. See also in re Atmaram I L R 14 Bombay 25, and Queen Empress vs. Harilal I L R Bombay 180. The certified copy of the District Magistrate's order shows, however, that though there may be no limitation in the clauses which make the commands, the clear intention is to deal with an existing dispute between Hindoos and Musalmans de Wai about the music in religious processions likely to cause disturbance of the public peace. All this appears in the preamble. I think then the order is within the scope of section 44 being applicable to the then existing dispute and within the ordinary lawful duty of the District Magistrate to prevent a particular disturbance of the peace, and that there is no occasion to construe it as an edict usurping the functions of the Legislature. It said that though the complaint was under section 63, there are also convictions under section 71 of the Police Act. These convictions are made lawful by express statute, viz., section 246 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Branson next urged that the sentences of simple imprisonment for 15 and 21 days are excessive. The maximum which the trying Magistrate could award under section 78 was three months' imprisonment, rigorous or simple, or fine of Rs. 500, or both. In comparison with the maximum, the sentences are not unduly severe. The trying Magistrate gives his reasons for inflicting imprisonments, one being that there is a necessity to check such offences. This being a matter where he is responsible and where he has a discretion under the law, I do not think there is any reason to interfere. As to the delay in the complaint, that is a matter of duty on the part of the prosecuting authorities and is not a circumstance to justify this Court in interference. Section 73 indeed suggests that this law should be enforced in a cool and not a hasty spirit. While I do not deny the right of the accused to come to this Court, I adhere in every respect to the views I have expressed in Q. E. v. Chagan, I L R, 14, Bombay 311, as to the propriety of exercising our revisional jurisdiction very circumspectly, especially in matters of fact, in order to avoid lowering the responsibility of the Courts below and swamping this Court with petty matters, where the law advisedly prohibits relief by appeal. It is not the law that mere presence at a procession constitutes an abetment. But though the Magistrate seems to think it does, he also states that he believes the evidence that the accused, after the constable, under section 54, had ordered the music to stop playing, came and cried out "play, play," and thereupon the men with the cymbals went on playing. If this expression of belief is a solomn finding of the fact, it would justify the convictions for abetment in point of law. But there is some little ambiguity in this part of the judgment, and the Court therefore calls on the trying Magistrate to report without delay whether he solemnly found that these words were used by the accused. As my brother Ranade thinks the trying Magistrate should have dealt with the question arising under section 71, whether the direction of the constable was reasonable, I concur not without reluctance in calling for the record.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade said: I agree with Mr. Justice Jardine in thinking that it was not competent to the trying Magistrate to enquire into the legality or otherwise of the District Magistrate's notification. The only method open to have that point tried was a properly constituted civil suit. I am not equally clear on two other points. The trying Magistrate apparently was under the impression that the mere presence of men of influence like the applicants was a sufficient instigation, even if they took no particular steps to instigate accused Nos. 1 and 2 to beat the cymbals. It is true the trying Magistrate says he believes the evidence adduced to show that the applicants shouted out "play, play," to the musicians, but there must always be a considerable element of uncertainty in identifying particular individuals in a large crowd when the arrests are not made on the spot. The trying Magistrate did not apparently deem it necessary to require strict evidence on this point, as in his view mere presence was sufficient. This latter view seems to me to be erroneous. It may also be a question whether the charge under sec. 71, based on a police complaint under sec. 68, can be sustained when it does not appear that there was any complaint of opposition to the direction under secs. 47 and 54 of the police officer at the time, or that any arrests were made or attempted. The trying Magistrate does not appear to have made any enquiry as to the reasonableness of such police direction, in interpreting and giving effect to the District Magistrate's notification. The applicants also complain of excessively severe sentences as a ground for revision, I would, therefore, send for the records and proceedings.

THE announcement of the death of Mrs. Yolande Maria Louise Stephens, at Lynford Hall, Norfolk' carries one back to the old days. How many will recall, from the brief obituary, the once famous dancer? Mrs. Stephens who reached the ripe age of eighty-one, was the Madame Duvernay, a star of the ballet who, sixty years ago, when the ballet and the opera enjoyed an almost equal place in the public estimation, was the talk of the town. She appeared with her not more famous rival, Taglioni, at Her Majesty's Theatre early in 1834 in a ballet entitled "Le Sire Huon," music for which was specially composed by Signor Costa. Her "shawl dance" with Taglioni was one of the great successes of this production. Subsequently she was engaged by Bunn, and danced the then novel "Cachuca" with the castanette accompaniment, in Spanish costume, on the stage of Drury Lane. Madame Duvernay retired from the stage on her marriage with the late Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Lynford Hall, and had for many years lived in retirement. One of the latest of her numerous acts of munificence was that of defraying the entire cost—nearly eighty thousand pounds—of building the magnificent Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, Cambridge.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge).

CLAIM FOR A PROMISSORY NOTE.

A. CARON VS. C. A. CUTTRISS.

PLAINTIFF, trading as Caron and Company, civil and military boot-makers, saddlers, and harness-makers, Esplanade Road, Bombay, sought to recover from the defendant who carries on business, under the name of C. A. Cuttriss and Company, watch-makers, Esplanade Road, a sum of Rs. 950, being the amount of a packet spinner, valued at Rs. 2, leather sewn on to chain, valued at 8 annas, a promissory note of the value of Rs. 192-8, dated 30th December, 1892, a loan of Rs. 225, rent of premises, occupied by the defendant at Rs. 60 per mensem—Rs. 480-14, one advertising lamp charged and paid for but not delivered nor now required Rs. 50-14; and interest at 9 per cent. per annum, Rs. 70,—total Rs. 1,020-14 *less* by balance account magic lantern Rs. 70.

Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs Daphtary and Ferreira appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant stated that the price of the first item, viz., a packet spinner had been paid over, although in any case the real price was Rs. 1-8. Defendant admitted his liability as regarded the second item of 8 annas. He, however, denied his liability for the promissory note, which he said, he passed, on behalf of a man, who died at Madras for the goods, which he had received from the plaintiff, but which goods he (defendant) subsequently handed over to the Official Assignee. He admitted the amount of rent Rs. 480. With reference to the lamp, defendant stated that it was ready for delivery. He was paid to order it out and it awaited delivery, but he was not willing to refund the price. He denied the interest as no agreement was made to pay it.

His Honour informed the defendant that he should have to show that there was no consideration for the promissory note.

Mr. Cuttriss: I will show that by cross-examining Mr. Caron.

The Judge: You will have to give evidence.

Mr. Cuttriss: It is possible to bring evidence for it.

The Judge: You have to swear yourself and make a statement. It lies upon you to prove that you are not liable for the note. As you have passed the note, the presumption is that you are liable for it. If you say you are not liable, you should show it.

The defendant said that it was impossible for him to call evidence to prove his non-liability, but that he could bring that out by cross-examining Mr. Caron on the point.

Plaintiff examined by Mr. Ferreira, said that he supplied one packet spinner to the defendant on the 11th October, 1893, and he produced an entry regarding it. The real value of the packet spinner was Rs. 2. The defendant passed the promissory note in December, 1892. There was no consideration for it. He meant there was no money paid. It was passed against jewellery, which were in his hand, and given over by him to Mr. Cuttriss, who bought them for his own use, or for sale. The whole value of the jewellery was Rs. 192-8. The jewellery were in the hand of the witness as a security for the debt of the late Mr. Brandon and a portion belonging to him. Witness made over the jewellery to the defendant, and got the promissory note from him, but he had paid nothing on account of it. Witness sent the statement of the account to the defendant in May, 1893. He gave it to the defendant personally. Witness then sent another statement to the defendant with the summons. Plaintiff received a letter-dated June, 1894, from Mr. Cuttriss, in which he stated that he was willing to liquidate the amount by instalments of Rs. 50 each. The lamp was ordered out from Germany through the defendant, about January last, and it came out, but has not been delivered to him by the defendant. Plaintiff paid £25 on account of goods. He insisted on recovering the value of the lamp. The other goods were received by the plaintiff on the 23rd June, 1894. There was no agreement to charge interest on any of the items under dispute.

Cross-examined by defendant, plaintiff said: I sold you the packet spinner myself. I had sold you some previously, but I cannot say what they were sold at. If the packet spinner had been paid, it would have passed through the books. From the books I can swear that it was not paid. Beside the jewellery given by Brandon, there were some belonging to me. There was a gold chain.

Mr. Cuttriss: Did I pay you any thing on that gold chain?—Yes, you paid me Rs. 60 for that chain. Brandon gave me the jewellery as a security for the debt.

Mr. Cuttriss: Were you not scheduled for double the amount due to you by Mr. Brandon, in the Insolvency Court?—No, I was not. I was scheduled, I suppose, for the amount due to me by Mr. Brandon.

Mr. Cuttriss: In addition to that you took security for the amount?

Judge: That was perfectly correct.

Mr. Cuttriss said that he wanted to show that the jewellery were taken after the schedule had been filed by Mr. Brandon.

Witness: The jewellery was not given to me after the schedule had been filed by Mr. Brandon.

His Honour remarked that what the defendant had to show was consideration and his non-liability on the note in question. (To the defendant) Do you admit having passed the above promissory note and having taken the jewellery!

Mr. Cuttriss: I did that on behalf of another person. The jewellery, which were the property of the creditors, were held by the plaintiff as a security.

Mr. Cuttriss: Having got the jewellery and being scheduled, you made an application to the Official Assignee for dividend?—My solicitors did it.

Mr. Cuttriss: The Official Assignee refused to give you dividend unless you returned the jewellery?—Yes.

Mr. Cuttriss: The Official Assignee told you that you have no legal claim on the jewellery?—I do not know that, he might have told so to my solicitors.

Mr. Cuttriss: After the Official Assignee refused to give you dividend, you returned the jewellery to him?—The whole thing was settled by my solicitors.

His Honour: Did you return the jewellery?—I returned the jewellery to my solicitors, who, I suppose, returned them to the Official Assignee, and then they went to auctioneers and were eventually sold.

Mr. Cuttriss: How much jewellery was returned to the Official Assignee?—I cannot say that. The jewellery, which were returned to the Official Assignee, had nothing to do with the jewellery, valued at Rs. 192-8, the whole of which was handed over to the defendant. Besides this, I had other jewellery. I also handed over to the Official Assignee the money I had realized by selling the other jewellery. A portion of Rs. 192-8 less Rs. 60, was paid on account of the estate to court. The gold chain was worth about Rs. 120. Rs. 60 were paid as I said, the remaining Rs. 60 are included in Rs. 192-8. I took the promissory note from you before I paid the money to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Cuttriss: With reference to the delivery of the lamp I ask you whether there was any undertaking on my part to deliver it to you?—Yes, there was an obligation on the defendant to deliver the lamp. There was no move of premises in June. I came to your shop and asked you for the delivery of the lamp. There was a piece of paper to be fixed. I bought it for my own purpose.

The defendant then got into the witness-box and said: As to the packet spinner, I said I was not liable, but I waive that.

The Court: Did you receive the jewellery?—No, but I admit passing the note.

The Court: How came you to pass the promissory note when you did not get the jewellery?

Witness: I will explain the whole thing to the court. The jewellery was in the plaintiff's hands at the time as a security for Mr. Brandon's debt. Unger was managing the firm for the plaintiff. Mr. Brandon was an uncertificated bankrupt and could not use his own name so Mr. Unger used to carry on trade in part of Caron's shop as Watch-Makers and Jewellers. After the dismissal of Mr. Brandon by the plaintiff, the whole responsibility came upon Unger, who had charge of these jewellery. A short time afterwards I purchased watchmakers and jewellers business, but not jewellery, the subject of this dispute, which remained with Mr. Caron, the plaintiff, in the jewellery shop. Unger took ill and was ordered to Madras. I know nothing about Mr. Brandon's estate then, from the statements made to me by several persons, I was informed that Caron had no right to the jewellery, and had obtained it after Brandon had filed the schedule. I told plaintiff what I had been told, and he decided to make over the whole to the Official Assignee. When stock was taken certain amount of jewellery was said to be short. If it was short or not, I do not know as I was not responsible. The only man who came to know was Unger. I then signed this bond for so much said to be short, until such time as Unger could come back and say what had become of the jewellery. Then Unger died and the whole of the jewellery was made over to the Official Assignee. I asked for the promissory note, and it was not returned. The plaintiff promised to give it back, but did not do so. I passed two promissory notes, the first was in the name of Unger and Company, and on the death of the latter, the plaintiff took another from me. Unger died in January or February, 1892. I told the plaintiff I never intended to pay it. Unger was responsible. I was not. I passed it to represent the jewellery, which were short on Unger's account. As to the lamp I have nothing more to say. It was imported by plaintiff's order, and it was ready for delivery. I am willing to repair it without any further charge, if plaintiff would take delivery of it. When I delivered the rest of the goods, I told plaintiff that the lantern wanted new disc. I kept it therefore to put it on.

His Honour held that there was consideration for the promissory note, even on the defendant's own showing. As regarded the lantern, defendant was bound to deliver its up to the plainti

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR.

A BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL HASTILY SUMMONED.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held yesterday in Downing Street.

The Ministers who were away on the Continent were specially recalled in order to be present at the Council.

It is believed that the subject discussed by the Cabinet is connected with the critical state of affairs in Madagascar.

BLOCKADE OF THE MADAGASCAR PORTS BY THE FRENCH FLEET.

PORT LOUIS, OCT. 3.

Reuter's correspondent here has received information that a blockade of Madagascar Ports has been proclaimed by the French.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH RESIDENT-GENERAL FROM THE HOVA CAPITAL.

The French Resident-General at Antananarivo has left the capital for the port of Tamatave.

THE MOUKDEN TREASURE REMOVED BY THE CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 3.

The Chinese Imperial treasure and the valuable archives belonging to the Manchu Dynasty at Moukden have been removed to a place further inland owing to the Japanese advance on Manchuria.

THE INVASION OF CHINA BY THE JAPANESE.

It is reported that a Japanese force landed near Lanchan.

TIENTSIN, OCT. 3.

It is officially communicated that 5,000 Japanese landed near Pessiet.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 2.

The Russian military journal *Svet*, which is regarded as well informed upon the state of affairs in the East, advises Japan to act with moderation towards Corea, and the paper warns it that any attempt by Japan to annex Corea will exhaust Russia's patience.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

The Czar and the Imperial family will probably pass the winter in the Island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, and not at Levadia.

THE GRAND-DUKE GEORGE.

The Grand-Duke George goes for his health to Cairo.

THE CZAREWITCH AS THE REGENT.

It is reported that the Czarewitch will be appointed Regent, during the Czar's absence from Russia.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, the liverymen of the Seventy Guilds of the City of London assembled at Guildhall for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor for the ensuing civic year.

The proceedings were lively owing to the opposition shown by some of the civic dignitaries and liverymen during the election.

Sir Joseph Renals, Kt., has been elected as Lord Mayor after a poll, which was demanded owing to objections entertained against Sir Joseph on account of his connection with several companies which have collapsed, bringing ruin to many homes.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 2.

Cholera has broken out here, and several deaths have occurred.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, OCT. 3.

The harbour dredgers strike is extending along the Canal.

All the dredgers up to Ismailia have abandoned their work.

The situation is serious.

REVENUE FROM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT 3.

Customs duty on imports for five months commencing from April to August amount to eighty and a-half lakhs of rupees, compared with thirty and a-half lakhs in the corresponding period of last year, a greater part of the increase being due to the new tariff.

Revenue on exports is considerably over thirty-four lakhs, being an increase of five lakhs on the corresponding period of last year. If the revenue from import duty continues, the receipts for the whole year will be two crores.

UMRA KHAN'S REPORTED CAPTURE.

The news of Umra Khan's capture is inaccurate.

PROMOTION.

The following Officers have received promotion in the local Corps :—Majors Bignell, Collins, and Masters ; and Captains Moor, Jones, and Penrose.

TRADE REPORT.

The Trade figures for the past five months, which are extremely satisfactory, will be published during the week.

PARSEE CRICKET AT SIMLA.

The Baronet (Parsee) cricketers met the Simla team this morning, and began a two-days' match. The score at lunch time was :—

SIMLA.

1st Innings,

Capt Beresford (Welsh)	23
Capt Rawlins (12th B C)	32
Lieut Fleming (36th Sikhs)	19
Capt Rivett-Carnac (19th B L), not out	44
Capt Fagan (R A)	7
Capt Watson (Manchester)	9
Mr Watson, C S, not out	4
Mr Willes (15th B L) ... }	
Lt Broadhurst (11th Bengal Infy)... } to bat.	
Sergt Reynolds (Intelligence) ..... }	
Capt Fuller (Viceroy's Staff) ..... }	
Extras	9
Total	147

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, OCT. 3.

A public meeting was held here, last evening, to hear the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Sinha and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Raja Uditnarayan Sinha presiding. The despatch of the Secretary of State on the question of the Simultaneous Examinations was strongly condemned. An appeal to the House of Commons to see its resolution of June, 1893, enforced was determined upon.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

To-day's racing was a good afternoon's sport, the attendance, as might be expected, was not so good. Fields were fairly large. True Blue justified the large odds placed on him by romping home in great style. Gibbs scored an easy victory on Mishoor in the next race. The match between Billy and Cypress was a hollow affair. Sally for once behaved herself, having hitherto run jade, took the Galloway Stakes easily. In the Amalgamation Stakes Gibbs sustained a bad fall at the distance whilst trying to get through the field, but it is satisfactory to state was not very seriously hurt. Alert won easily the Bookmakers' Purse. A good race ensued between Speed of Thought and St. Paul, the latter came wet sail at the finish.

FIRST RACE.—"Getting Round Stakes"—Rs. 400. A Selling Race for all Arabs. Distance six furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue, 9st. Gibbs 1
Mr A R Essa's b a h Rujeeb, 8st 11lb, Noor Mahomed 2
Mr E K Khan's g a h Grey Peter, 8st 11b, Owner 0

True Blue made the running throughout, running easily.

Betting : 3 to 1 on True Blue, 2 to 1 against Rujeeb ; and 10 to 1 against Grey Peter. Time, 1 min. and 26 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Pony Handicap"—Rs. 400. For all Ponies, 13-2 and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Rustomji Byramji's g a p Mushoor, 9st 2lbs, Gibbs..... 1
Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 9st 8lbs, Capt Ross 2
Mr Abdool Rahmon Esau's ch a p London, 8st 3lb, Native... 3
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 6lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim 0

London jumped off with the lead, which he held to the home turn, when Mushoor, Mooltan, and Success came up. At the distance Mushoor held the field safe, and won by a clear length from Mooltan. London was a poor third. Time, 1min. and 10 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Mooltan and Mushoor ; 3 to 1 against Sir Frank ; 6 to 1 against Success ; and 12 to 1 against London, Cypress, and Billy.

THIRD RACE.—"A Match."—Half-mile.

Mr Brent's b a p Billy, 10st, Mr Benwell 0
Aga S Shah's g a p Cypress, 10st, Owner 0

Cypress fully justified the odds laid against him, and won anyhow. Time—59 secs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Cypress ; and 2 to 1 against Billy.

FOURTH RACE.—"Galloway Stakes"—Rs. 199. For all maiden galloways. 13-3 and under. Distance, half mile.

Maharana Shri Jhalumsingh's g cb m Sally, 9st 11lbs, Chuggan 1
Mr Paine's b a p Tip Top, 11st 10lbs, Mr Stewart 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee Vakeel's ch a g Lord Cromer, 9st 11bs Ebrahim 3
Maharaja of Mycore's bn aus g Myrtle, 10st 6lbs, Kendall ... 0
Mr Narayen Dwarkadas' bn aus m Tara, 10st 5lbs, Mirza ... 0
Captain Ross' b a g Bismillah, 9st 10lbs, Owner 0
Mr Cursetjee's b a g Baltic, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs 0
Aga Coochick Shah's g a g Second, 9st 10lbs, Aga S Shah ... 0
Capt Nicholson and the Hon'ble Mr Beresford's g a g Sleet, 9st 8lbs, Native 0
Mr Murray's c aus m Mischief, 9st 7lbs, Chandler 0
Mr Jassim bin Dukhiel's g a g Dutchman, 9st 4lbs, Native.. 0

Tip Top took the lead with Sally, Tara, and Baltic near at hand. Sally held the race safe, running generously for once, and won easily by two lengths, Tip Top beating Lord Cromer for the second place after a hard race by half-a-length. Time, 53 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Myrtle ; 2 to 1 against Mischief and Tip Top ; 4 to 1 against Baltic ; 8 to 1 against Bismillah, Tara, Sally, and Lord Cromer ; and 20 to 4 against the rest.

FIFTH RACE.—"Amalgamation Stakes"—Rs. 199. For all Arabs and Galloways of other classes, Distance 9 furlongs. Weight 10st 5lbs. Allowance—Arabs and country-bred Galloways allowed 7lbs. Maidens 1st May 1894 3lbs Maidens 7lbs. Landing allowance 5lbs. Penalties—Winner once 4lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10lbs.

Maharana Suri Jhalum Singh's c a h Alert, 10st 12lbs, A Wahed 1
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Sultan II, 10st 9lbs, Ebrahim..... 2
Messrs Bapty and Monie's g a h Avenger, 10st 9lbs, } dead-
Mildenhall ..... } heat
Colonel Reid's br a h Recall, 9st 11lbs, Mr Stewart.. }
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 10st 12lbs, Gibbs 0
Captain Ross' c w m Myra (late Myrtle), 9st 9lbs, Owner.... 0
Mr Sabir bin Futtah's b a h Rex II, 9st 8lbs, Namah 0

This was a good race. Sultan led for three furlongs, where Recall drew up the level with Myra close up with the leaders at the distance, where Alert showed a turn of speed, winning the race clear by length. Three lengths separated the second and third. Gibbs, on Dutchman, got a nasty spill at the distance, while trying to push through the field. How it happened, and the exact injuries sustained are not yet ascertained, but it is feared internal injuries may result, as he was taken to the hospital unconscious. Time, 2 mins. and 8 secs.

Betting : Even, on Recall ; 4 to 1 on Alert ; 5 to 1 on Sultan II. Rex. II., and Myra ; and 10 to 1 on Dutchman.

SIXTH RACE.—"Bookmakers' Purse." Rs. 500 for all Galloways.—Distance, 7 Furlongs. Handicap.

Mr Stewart's b a g Puddumjee, 10st 2lbs, Owner 0
Mr A B C's b a g Mizzle, 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Moochcol Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 9st 8lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Lindsay's b a g St Paul, 8st 13lbs, Native 2
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 7st 10lbs, Pillaji 3
H H Aga Khan's c a g Russian, 9st 4lbs, Gibbs..... 0

Success took the lead to the bend home, where Speed-of-Thought showed out, coming to the front, and won a good race by half-a-length, St. Paul coming with a rattle at the distance, just failing to catch the leader. Success was two lengths behind and just beat Puddumjee for the third place by a neck. Time, 1 min. and 40 secs.

Bettings : Even, on Speed of Thought ; 2 to 1 on Puddumjee ; 3 to 1 on Mizzle ; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

THE POONA RIOTS.

THE TRIAL OF TATYA NATU SAHEB.

The examination of Tatya Natu Saheb came off to-day before the City Magistrate. Mr. Branson defended the accused, while Mr. Lowndes prosecuted. The evidence of Jemadar Jagdale and policeman Hari were repeated before the court ; also the evidence of Hursamsba Dadasha, keeper of the mosque. The police identified Natu Saheb as being present with the mela, both, however, stating that he did not take part in the fight. A Mahomedan gave evidence as to music being played, stating that a few Mahomedans had left the mosque to ask them to stop. Mr. Lowndes at this stage stated that he had no other witnesses to be examined. The magistrate asked the accused if he had any statement to make, to which he replied : "Until I know with what offence I am charged with I cannot make any statement." Thereupon the magistrate framed charges, under Sections 143, 147, 153, and 296 of the Indian Penal Code and Sections 53 and 56 of the District Police Act, and committed the case to the sessions for trial.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 3.

Sardar Ayub Khan, a Political detenu, now at Rawalpindi, will pay a short visit to Bombay this week.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief has decided to travel by an ordinary, instead of a special, train to Quetta while on tour.

THE CHIEF CONSTABULARY OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Mr. E. T. Lloyd, of the Civil Service in the N.-W. Provinces, now in England, has been elected Chief Constable of the City of York.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA CAMP, OCT. 3.

The whole of to-day was occupied by the examination and cross-examination of Mugatram Lalubhai, inamdar of Visul, who deposed to having given Rs. 4,000 worth of gold to Bapat, through Digamber, to induce him to decide in his favour three cases pending in the Settlement Department. One of the cases related to the inami tenure of Visol, and the other two were survey cases with regard to boundaries of certain villages. Witness gave gold to Digamber in the presence of Chhotalal ; and on the following day he saw Bapat, who admitted having received the gold. One more witness having been partly examined, the enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Chinese have defaced the memorial stone erected to the late Mr. A. Dalgleish on the Karakorum. They have also destroyed the redoubt erected by Captain Younghusband to mark the limit of Kashmir territory in Ladakh, and have had the audacity to erect pillars of their own a long way on this side of the Kashmir frontier.

THE "Dagh" of Delhi, Nawab Fasih-ul-Mulk, the Nizam's poet-laureate, now receives Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the order is gone forth that the increase of Rs. 550 in his salary is to take effect from the date of his arrival in Hyderabad, some eight years ago, the arrears amounting to about half-a-lakh of rupees. The poet in Hyderabad apparently finds something more substantial than sentiment to live upon.

A TELEGRAM from Peking states that the Throne has given its consent to the proposal from the various provincial authorities for the voluntary deduction in aid of a War Fund of thirty per cent. of the salaries of civil officials of every grade and rank as well as of military officers not on active service.

THE Amir of Afghanistan is said to have been adopting severe measures towards a number of "hakims" at Jellalabad, whom he suspects of supplying information to the press in India. When we recollect the distinguishing character of most of the news that appears under the introduction "From a transfrontier correspondent" or "reports coming from a native source" or "bazaar whispers from beyond the border say," it seems rather hard that these poor newswriters should be punished for their revelations. If there was more finesse in Abdul Rahman's character he would subsidise them, knowing that any rays of truth that might reach them would be sure of being distorted in their passage onwards. But the Amir has arbitrary notions on the subject of the newspaper press, and he means apparently to stamp out the connection as far as his own subjects are concerned. Our knowledge of what is happening in Afghanistan will not be much lessened if he succeeds.

THE home authorities have ruled that Major-Generals on the Indian establishment may be appointed to Brigade Commands subject to their vacating on attaining the age of 57. Hitherto they have not been eligible, but have been allowed to retain the command if promoted to the rank after having been appointed to 2nd class districts.

THE Government of India have approved of the Commander-in-Chief's selection of Major Macmullen to succeed Colonel Sanderson as Judge Advocate-General in India. Major Macmullen, who is Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Secunderabad Circle, is at present on leave in England.

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of Colonel Symons to the command of the Sirbind District in December, the post of Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Head-quarters will fall vacant. Lieut.-Colonel Hill, Commandant 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who officiated in the appointment some time ago, will presumably be the officer selected to fill the vacancy. He is a well known rifle shot, and is an officer, who during the whole of his service has shown a marked interest in musketry.

PRIVATE JAMES' run at Ranikhet on Thursday last is a notable performance in the chronicles of pedestrianism. He had set himself to do the 100 miles in sixteen hours. He started at 2 a.m., the track being round the Serpentine road, Springfield Cottage, Moyle's House, the Mess, the Post Office, and the Gymkhana Ground ; he finished the 100 miles at 5-52 p.m., eight minutes under time. The professional record for the 100 miles is 13 hours 26 minutes 30 seconds by C. Rowell of Cambridge at New York in February 1882. This is 2 hours 25 minutes 30 seconds better than the time made by PrivateJames', but the latter,it must be remembered, was running on a hot day in India, and, although Ranikhet is wonderfully flat for a hill station, the track was of course nothing like level. On the other hand, the best amateur record for the 100 miles was made by J. Saunders at the American Institute in New York in 1882, when the time was 17 hours 36 minutes 14 seconds, or 1 hour 44 minutes 14 seconds longer than was taken by Private James, who may well be proud of his achievement. It is interesting even for those who are not athletes to know that James has put in ten years' service in India—and is therefore a living proof that the European constitution can be maintained in the highest state of physical efficiency in this country, in spite of what agloomy school of doctors are always saying to the contrary.

THE cricket team which represents Simla in the match against the Parsees yesterday and to-morrow is composed as follows :—Captain Rivett-Carnac (19th Bengal Lancers), Captain Fegen (Royal Artillery), Mr. Watson (Civil Service), Sergeant Reynolds (Intelligence Branch), Captains Beresford (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), Watson (Manchester Regiment), Fleming (36th Sikhs), Rawlins (12th Bengal Cavalry), Willes (15th Bengal Lancers), and Fuller (Viceregal Staff), and Lieutenant Brodhurst (11th Bengal Infantry). This is a strong batting team. Mr. Watson played in the Oxford University eleven before coming out to India. The bowlers are Sergeant Reynolds, who distinguished himself against Lord Hawkes' team, Captains Fegen and Fleming and Lieutenant Broadhurst.

IN this month's instalment of the "Secrets from Spain," in the *New Review*, the writer tells how Ministers were sometimes made under the *regime* of Isabella. Here is one story :—Monsieur X. had gone one day to pay a casual visit to one of his friends. To his surprise he found his friend very much occupied. "Excuse me," said he, "but I am very busy to-day. But, if you have nothing to do, come along with me." "Where are you going?" "I have been summoned to the palace." They set off together. At the palace, one was taken before the Queen, while the other waited in the ante-room. There was a lengthy sitting in the Queen's cabinet ; a new Ministry was in course of formation. It was very cold and draughty in the ante-room, and the man who was waiting began to grow very impatient, as he felt a cold in the head coming on. "Whom shall we appoint to the Exchequer? Whom to the *Fomento*? Whom to the War Department?" asked the Queen. Gradually, after much discussion, the Ministry was built up, bit by bit. There was now only the Colonial Minister to be appointed. "I must have a Colonial Minister!" said the Queen. "Whom shall we appoint Colonial Minister?" No one could be thought of. All at once a loud sneeze was heard in the ante-room. "Who is that sneezing in the ante-room?" asked the Queen. "Monsieur X." "Monsieur X.! The very man! The very man for the Colonial Minister! Tell Monsieur X. to come in." That is how Monsieur X. became Colonial Minister—for having sneezed.

AT Hamburg, the steamer Preussen, of the North German Lloyd's Company, has been cut through for the purpose of being made longer. The Preussen is 300 feet long, forty-five broad, and thirty deep. By means of numerous hydraulic machines applied at the place of the cut (in front of the machine-room), the two separated parts of the immense steamer were shoved sixty-eight feet away from one another, in order to be rejoined by an inserted section of that length. Last year two other steamers were lengthened in the same way by fifty feet, but this time the operation went much more easily.

THE Pope, through the "Propaganda Fide," has promulgated a decree instituting an independent Apostolic Italian Prefecture for the colony in Erythrea. The Prefecture is fixed to be at Keren, and called the Apostolic Prefecture for the Erythrean Colony. It will suppress all other similar jurisdiction existing in all the zone under Italian influence. It is considered in Italy that the institution of this Prefecture by the Holy See is a great triumph for the policy of Crispi and a comfort to every true patriot. It is observed with satisfaction that it will eliminate the religious jurisdiction of France in Erythrea, and that it is an explicit recognition of Italy on the part of the Vatican.

ACCORDING to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, the Austrian Emperor has had an extraordinary reception in Polish Galicia. In a speech he made he seems to have claimed the support of the provincial nobility somewhat in the tone of Kaiser Wilhelm's deliverance at Konigsberg. Not only did the address cause "a great impression," but the common people manifested the most enthusiastic interest in "their popular and well-beloved sovereign." "They came in thousands from all sides, in their bright-coloured national costume. Men, women, and children clung to his knees, kissed his hands, the hem of his mantle, and so forth. The number of petitions which the peasants presented on their knees as the Emperor passed by were sufficient to fill a large bag. By his Majesty's express orders such petitioners were not interfered with, and, in their presence, their petitions were put into the bag by the Governor of Galicia, in order that they might see they were not to be thrown away." Despite the fate of M. Carnot, it seems as if the sovereigns of the Continent cannot afford to deny their subjects the right of personally pressing petitions upon them in public.

THE other night a musical entertainment was held (says a Berlin correspondent) in the historical rooms at Sansouci. It was here that the great King Frederick II. after the exertions of the day amused himself with friends, amongst them Voltaire, and where every evening he had his concert, at which he sometimes took part as a flautist. The occasion was a revival of bygone but not forgotten times Since the days of Frederick William the Fourth this was the first time the castle had been opened for any other purpose than to be shown to foreign visitors in Berlin. But what gave the Imperial concert a peculiar charm was the fact that at the express wish of the Emperor all the performers appeared in costumes of the time of Frederick the Great, and that the compositions of the great King were repeated. The large hall remains as it was during the life of the King. Professor Menzel has represented in his famous picture in the National Gallery an evening entertainment as given by the Great King, portraying so exactly the character of the time, that one would suppose he himself had been one of the invited guests. The arrangement of the whole apartment, even to the placing of the music stands, handsomely inlaid with tortoiseshell and silver, was exactly like that given in the painting ; as were also the rococo costumes of the musicians. The memorial festival, if it may be so styled, was of a semi-private character. Only persons belonging to the immediate surrounding of the Imperial couple were invited, and those present numbered only twenty.

"STUDENT OF SLANG" writes from Margate : I heard a mysterious utterance as I took an after-breakfast stroll on the jetty at this paradise of Londoners of a certain class. Quoth one young fellow to another, "Well, old man, how goes it? What did they give you for breakfast?" "A two-eyed steak and a couple of busters" was the reply. Can any reader enlighten me as to that mysterious meal? We believe that the first of the expressions which have puzzled our correspondent is a euphemistic term applied in modern slang to a humble bloater, "A buster" is an elder sample of slang. A "penny buster" is a term still well known to tramps and schoolboys as signifying a penny loaf.

THE careful wording of the Queen's reference to the Comte de Paris in the *Court Circular* (says the *Westminster Gazette*) will not escape attention. The Queen regrets the loss of an old friend and relative "whom she had known from his early childhood." Except that he is given the title of "Royal Highness," no reference is made to his position or his claims. The tribute is purely personal. The Comte's relationship to the Queen is, of course, by marriage. His mother, the Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, was a cousin of the Prince Consort's, and certain of his uncles and aunts were near relatives of her Majesty. The Duke of Nemours, an uncle, and Princess Clementine, an aunt, both married into the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family. By the way, there is at Stowe House a "Queen's bed" (worth £7,000) which was occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert in 1845, when the mansion belonged to the Duke of Buckingham. The French Royal family will now, it is believed, have no motive for retaining Stowe House, and as soon as the lease expires it will fall back on the hands of Baroness Kinloss. There is much of the white elephant about Stowe : a vast mansion with a big park, in an unattractive part of Buckinghamshire, two miles from what has been pronounced the most absolutely uninteresting county town in the kingdom—though there are those who declare that this description of Buckingham is rough on Chelmsford. Stowe demands for its proper maintenance an owner with not less than £20,000 a year. The famous sale, some forty years ago, scattered the contents of this whilom great treasure house in all directions. The famous lantern made for the great hall at the time of the Queen's visit, and emblazoned with the manifold quarterings of the Nugent-Temple-Grenvilles, now hangs in a hotel at Tonbridge Wells.

IN St. Stephen's Cathedral the Emperor Francis Joseph the other morning unveiled the monument in honour of Vienna's liberation from the last siege by the Turks. The population of Vienna, a correspondent says, was of necessity excluded from this ceremony, since the monument had been placed in the narrow entrance of the dome, just under the church tower. The high clergy, some ministers, a few generals, and the Court functionaries surrounded the Emperor, and Archdukes Charles, Louis, Albrecht, and Rainer, not one of whom spoke a word, so that only the Cardinal Archbishop was heard during the whole ceremony. The Emperor by nodding, implied that the veil might fall from the altar-like work of art ; he then gazed at it in silence for a few moments, nodded again and then turned to step up the High Altar where he attended the Te Deum service. Naturally the Archbishop's speech referred more to the triumph of the Church implied in the monument than to the patriotic deed. The Archbishop seemingly gave credence to the legend, according to which Soliman in 1629 marched away with his Turks on condition that the tower of St. Stephen's was crowned with crescent and star, which was indeed replaced by the cross in 1683. But in reality crescent and star are old German emblems for crowning church towers, and had been on the top of St. Stephen's long before Soliman's time. The identical gilt crescent, taken down in 1683 when the cross replaced it, is still preserved and shown in the collection of arms in the stadthaus of Vienna.

MOST of the stories about paupers who suddenly become possessed of fortunes through the death of some unknown relative prove on investigation to be myths, but the appearance of £10 in a letter from a firm of solicitors to Thomas Piper, inmate of the Edmonton Workhouse at the expense of the ratepayers of the Strand Union,intimating that he is now the happy possessor of £2,000, left him as a legacy by a relative who recently died, gives tangible proof that in this case at least the fortune is a real one. At the meeting of the union the clerk reported the circumstance, mentioning that the letter said the £10 was to enable Piper to leave the workhouse in clothes becoming his altered condition in life. It appeared from a report made by the master that Piper had been an inmate of the institution for sixteen years, and several of the guardians thought he ought to repay out of his legacy the sum he cost the ratepayers in the days of his poverty. The clerk, however, pointed out that legally they could only recover for twelve months at 8s. a week. He was now in communication with the solicitors, and hoped to be able to get at least £46, which would represent the board and lodging of Piper for two years. The fortunate ex-pauper left the workhouse the day after he received the £10.

A VIENNA Correspondent writes : I have just received news upon the Czar's state of health. He usually works until far into the night, sitting at his writing table until two o'clock in the morning. The Ministers of the most important departments make reports twice a week, and besides this the Emperor entertains a vast personal correspondence, and he answers letters punctually. It needed the most serious and persuasive arguments to induce him to undertake the journey to Belowesh, and he set out sorely against his will. Very soon, however, during the journey, the change of air produced good effects, and his immediate entourage are quite confident that his health will be fully re-established. The doctors to whose treatment he submits insist, however, that he must do as little work as it is possible for him to do.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

SANKLI TANK RECLAMATION.

The Committee recorded letter No. 14626, dated 26th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting, as per Section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act, that he had allowed three clubs to play cricket and football, free of charge, on the reclaimed ground, at Sankli Tank, up to March, 1895. The Acting Commissioner stated that if these clubs pitched tents, they would be charged a nominal rent of four annas per quarter, and that such permission would be withdrawn without notice.

PRIVATE LANES AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next business before the Committee was a letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting on petition, dated 13th August, from Messrs. Fakirji I. Adajania and Rustamji Dorabji Unwalla, on the question of the cleaning and lighting of the private lane, called Chandanvady Street, stating that the lane, referred to, was a private street, and the Municipality could incur any expenditure in sweeping and lighting it, until the place was declared public, as required by the Municipal Act.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the Municipality could not refuse to sweep a street in the city, whether private or public.

Mr. Kabraji could not see how they could refuse to sweep a street merely because it was a private one. The dirt and filth, which would collect there, were likely to affect the health of the people living in that locality.

Mr. Shroff explained that whenever the Municipality found a private lane in an unhealthy state, they served notice on the landlords of the properties in the street to clean the lane, and remove the dirt, and if they failed to do it, the Municipality would do it themselves and get the expenses from the landlords.

Mr. Rebsch moved that the petitioners be informed that until the street was declared public, as required by the Municipal Act, the Municipality were unable to incur any expenditure in sweeping and lighting it.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that, under Section 365 of the Act, it was incumbent upon the Municipality to clean all streets in the city.

Mr. Shroff : This is a leap in the dark. (A laugh.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal : You should bring on this question at the time of the Budget discussion.

Dr. Bhalchandra : What is the amendment?

The Chairman : So far as I understand Dr. Viegas to say, the amendment is that in the opinion of the Standing Committee no invidious distinction should be drawn between this lane in question and other streets of the city, and having regard to Section 365 of the Municipal Act, all streets in the city should be cleaned.

Dr. Bhalchandra : I think this question ought to be brought before the Corporation.

The amendment not being seconded, fell through, and the original motion was carried *nem. con.*

IMPORT DUTY AND THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Committee next considered a letter from the acting Commissioner on the subject of the printing contractor's claim for import duty under the Indian Tariff Act. The Commissioner's letter ran as under :—

From Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. S. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner,

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee No. 5615, dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to report that the value of paper, ink, mill boards, gold leaf, and bindingcloth used for work done in June and July, 1894, is, as furnished by the contractor, Rs. 1,879-4 and Rs. 664-9, total Rs. 2,543-13 ; and that the 5 per cent. import duty on this value (Rs. 2,543-13) amounts to Rs. 127. The total cost of the work done during those two months is Rs. 3,370-6 and Rs. 1,045-6-2 ; total Rs. 5,315-12-8 ; and the 3½ per cent. proposed in this Office No. 11255, dated 15th ultimo, to be paid on the total cost of the work is Rs. 186-0-10.

The amount of 5 per cent. import duty payable on the value of the materials used during the year will, according to the basis above referred to, be Rs. 763-2-0 and 3½, on the basis of the cost of actual work Rs. 1,116-5-0. The contract or schedule rates aggregate Rs. 27,320-5-0, and 3½ per cent. on it is Rs. 971-13-4. The value of materials used in the months of September, October, November, and December, in which months the annual report, the budget estimates, preliminary list of voters, and the Municipal election roll are to be printed, will undoubtedly be more than that given for these two months, and consequently the amount of import duty will be greater. It will not, therefore, be safe to base our calculations on the figures for the months of June and July.

The contractor states that chemicals and other articles purchased locally and used in the execution of the work cost him more than they did when the contract was signed, as owing to the imposition of import duty and the fall in exchange local dealers are charging 15 per cent. more than formerly.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR,

Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Commissioner be requested to inform the printing contractor that the Standing Committee would be prepared in accordance with the terms of the Indian Tariff Act to pay such sums as the Commissioner might from time to time satisfy himself were legally due to the contractor under that Act.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion.

Mr. Rebsch moved an amendment that the contractor be paid 3 per cent. compounded allowance on all his bills at schedule rates in lieu of the percentages payable to him under the Indian Tariff Act.

A point of order having been raised by Dr. Viegas as to whether the amendment was in order

The Chairman ruled that provided the acting Commissioner acquiesced in the arrangement proposed by the mover of the amendment, he could not rule it out of order.

On a division, the amendment was carried, and the committee, after transacting some further business, adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. E. STEWART, Royal Artillery, is attached to the 9th Field Battery for duty.

CAPTAIN S. J. CHAMIER, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Officiating Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bombay.

LIEUTENANTS L. H. CLOSE and W. S. Traill, Royal Engineers, are posted temporarily to No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANTS A. C. J. CAMPBELL, Middlesex Regiment, and P. L. Grove, Oheshire Regiment, have been appointed Wing Officers in the Hongkong Regiment.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. THOMSON embarked on the 13th instant to take up his duties as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

CAPTAIN J. A. DRALY and Lieutenant A. L. C. McCormick, Military Works Department, are, on return from leave, posted to the Madras and Baluchistan Commands, respectively.

LIEUTENANTS W. S. A. WAKE, Middlesex Regiment, and W. B. Digne, East Kent Regiment, have been granted extensions of leave to the 29th November and 3rd December next, respectively.

MAJOR J. S. NAPIER, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Lieutenant K. R. Hamilton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have been posted to the 2nd Battalion of their respective regiments.

LIEUTENANTS P. S. HICKS, Hampshire Regiment, and A. St. Cooke, Sussex Regiment, have been appointed to the 1st Lancers and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively, on probation for the Staff Corps.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Brown to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District. 42nd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Captain H. S. Wood to officiating medical charge of Regimeut, and Surgeon-Lieutenant B. R. Chatterton to medical charge of the Wing at Manipur.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—In India—Major R. A. M. Henn, Royal Artillery, pending retirement. Out of India—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fishe, 8th Bengal Infantry, for 8 months ; Lieutenant and Quarter-master C. G. Perkins, 5th Dragoon Guards, to 13th May, 1895, Lieutenant G. F. R. Forbes, Royal Irish Regiment, for 12 months.

"TEMPLES" was the subject of an essay which certain students had to write the other day in a school, and one of the essays, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, contained the following exquisite description of the Deity : "God is made of a mixture of brass and copper." The teacher pertinently changed the word *God* into "*the idol*," and explained to the student the difference between the two.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 2.

ON Monday, the Commission resumed enquiry into the accusations of bribery, corruption, and extortion laid against Mr. W. S. Bapat, late assistant to the Commissioner of the Survey and Settlement Department. The Hon. Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Bhalshunker, and Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhalshunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. S. M. Tilak, and Mr. Gokhle, High Court pleaders, appeared for the defence. At the outset the president called upon Mr. Mehta to show cause why the statements and petitions made, and documents produced by witnesses, before Mr. Maconachie and the Agent to the Governor-General, should not be produced for inspection of Mr. Bapat, or his pleaders, or agents.

Mr. Mehta : I put in an affidavit of Mr. Maconochie. I shall first read the affidavit, which is as follows :—

1. I have read letter No. 6 of 1894-95, dated 26th September, 1894, addressed to me by the Hon'ble President, in reference to the application of Mr. W. S. Bapat, dated the 25th September last, regarding the production and inspection of the documents therein and in the said letter of the president mentioned, and with reference to the same I say as follows :—

2. With regard to the application for the production and inspection of the petitions and statements made to and documents produced before the Agent to the Governor-General I say that the same relate to affairs of State, and were confidentially forwarded by the Agent to the Governor-General to the State authorities, and that it would be a breach of confidence and against the policy of the State and the understood relations between the State and the British Government to disclose any of them, and I consider that the production and disclosure of any of the aforesaid documents will be highly prejudical to the interest of the State and of the public.

3. With regard to the application for the production and inspection of the pet

was about the objected documents. I started my cross-examination with that question, because I wanted to put in the documents, which the prosecution had first relied upon, but subsequently thought it best not to produce, because had they produced them they might have been beneficial to the interests of the accused. I made the application for the production of the documents on the very first day when I cross-examined Ramchunder, lest it might be said that I was too late, or that I had not taken the proper course.

The President: We do not say that you are behind time.

Mr. Apte: I draw your honour's attention to Section 124, which does not justify the withholding of these papers. According to Mr. Field it is doubtful as to whether it is the officer concerned or the court who has to decide whether the public interest would suffer by the production of the documents. You must decide upon the materials before you, namely, the character of the statements, and the fact that the prosecution at first wanted to rely upon them.

The President then asked Mr. Mehta to address them on the point whether the documents came within the purview of Sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Kothare added that Mr. Mehta had also to show them that they were confidential statements, by the disclosure of which the interests of the State would suffer, and also to show cause why the documents first relied upon in evidence, and mentioned in the list of printed charges, were not produced.

Mr. Mehta said that he would take the suggestions in their order, and would first meet the arguments of Mr. Apte that Sections 123 and 124 did not apply to the present case. The prosecution took their stand on Sections 123 and 124, and the affidavit of Mr. Maconochie showed sufficiently that the documents fell within the scope of the section. As stated in the third paragraph in the affidavit, the statements and the communications were the record of a confidential enquiry ordered by the State, and related to affairs of State. With regard to the first section which mentioned that no one would be permitted to give evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State except with the permission of the head of the department, who could give or withhold the permission at his discretion. It must in the first place be noticed that the arbiter as to the advisibilty or otherwise of production was the officer concerned or the head of the department, and no one else not even the court. Mr. Apte attempted to put a very restricted construction on the words evidence derived from unpublished official records. The statements and papers in question were certainly unpublished; they were official records, and they contained evidence and were brought to be used in evidence. The papers connected with an enquiry, made by an officer confidentially deputed to make it, were confidential and not public. Mr. Apte's object in calling for the production of the documents certainly was to get evidence from the documents, which were unpublished confidential records relating to a confidential enquiry, and the documents therefore came within the purview of Section 123. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that the documents could be produced or withheld according as the head of the department was, or was not, willing to produce them. He may withhold permission if he thinks fit, and not as the court may think fit. Mr. Mehta then passed on to Section 124, which laid down that no public officer could be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence if *he* considers that the public interest would suffer by the disclosure. Mr. Apte had said that the affidavit was not clear as to whether or not the inquiry was conducted by Mr. Maconachie as a magistrate but the affidavit was perfectly clear. Mr. Maconochie says that he was confidentially deputed by the State on special duty to enquire into certain allegations made against Mr. Bapat.

The President: Mr. Apte wants to know whether he acted as a magistrate.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Apte's own argument answers the question. He says that if the enquiry was made by Mr. Maconochie in the capacity of a magistrate then it could not be confidential enquiry. If the enquiry was confidential—and it had most distinctly been stated that it was such—then it could not have been in the capacity of a magistrate. An enquiry might be perfectly confidential though the officer conducting it may have been invested with certain powers for the purpose of carrying it out efficiently and secretly, so that even if Mr. Maconochie had been invested with certain powers of a magistrate for the purpose he had indicated if he was deputed to make a confidental enquiry, that would give him the character in which the inquiry was made and the investing of the powers was a subsidiary matter.

Mr. Kothare: Do you mean to say that he did not conduct the enquiry as a magistrate.

Mr. Mehta: Certainly not. We would have expressly met that allegation, but as your Honours would remember the other side agreed to strike off from their application the paragraph, in which that point was raised, when the president pointed out that it was an objectionable statement, and as a matter of fact we had specifically answered the point in the draft affidavit, but subsequently omitted it as the part to which it was a reply was taken as deleted but our clear and explicit statement. If Mr. Maconochie was confidentially deputed by the State to make the enquiry this involved a statement that it was not a magisterial enquiry in the ordinary sense of the words. No magisterial enquiry could be confidential. In the course of the confidential enquiry which Mr. Maconochie was deputed to make by the State into certain charges not only against Mr. Bapat but also against other officers, statements were made to him and these were made in official confidence. Mr. Apte put a most limited and wholly unsustainable interpretation upon the words "official confidence," when he said that there must be communication made between two officers. I ask where are the words in the section justifying the argument? Any one can go to an officer conducting a confidential enquiry, and ask him whether he will receive in confidence certain statements, which he wanted to make. Is it not then made in official confidence? The English rule is clear upon the point and over and over again had it not been held that such communications were privileged. The well-known case of Dawking vs. Lord Rokeby contained a clear ruling on the point, and in the case of Beatson vs. Skene the matter was thoroughly shifted, and it had been held that no statement made in the course of an official and confidential enquiry was liable to disclosure. The Indian cases have gone further. I refer your Honours to Indian L. R. Calcutta. The criminal procedure of 1872 allowed magistrates to make an enquiry into the death of a person, different from the enquiry, which the police officers were required to make. In the case cited the magistrate made an enquiry into the death of a person, and he communicated the papers to the district magistrate, and the matter ultimately came before the High Court, and the question was whether the district magistrate could be compelled to produce the statement. He produced the statement but claimed privilege. The High Court ruled that they had no power to compel him to produce them.

Mr. Apte: The case referred to by my learned friend is at page 742. It is quite a different case.

Mr. Mehta said that this was a much stronger case. In the case he referred to the enquiry was made by a divisional magistrate, and communicated to a district magistrate, who urged that it was a confidential report, and the High Court ruled that they had no power to enforce its production.

Mr. Kothare: You say that the enquiry held by Mr. Maconochie was not a magisterial or judicial enquiry?

Mr. Mehta: Certainly not, for instance if it were a judicial enquiry the accused would have been entitled to appear.

Mr. Kothare: In many extradition cases the accused did not appear.

Mr. Mehta: But there are special provisions regulating the procedure in those cases. Here was a positive statement of the officer concerned, who distinctly states that it was a confidential enquiry, and it is perfectly certain that no court could go beyond that statement of the officer.

Mr. Apte had also said that it was doubtful as to who should ascertain whether the public interests would suffer by the disclosure of the documents, but his doubts were founded only upon an indirect suggestion of Mr. Field in his comments on Section 162. One of the members of the Crawford Commission, who was a judge of the Calcutta High Court, as well as the other members of the Commission had no hesitattion in ruling with Mr. Field's opinion before them, that it was not open to them to go into the point whether the public interests would or would not suffer by the production of the documents. It is for the officer and for him alone to judge and decide whether the public interests would suffer if the documents were disclosed. Mr. Field had apparently overlooked the words "if *he* considers" in the section. It is perfectly clear that the statements made to Mr. Maconochie in the capacity in which he describes he made the enquiry came entirely within in the purview of Section 124, and you have got his affidavit that he considers the State interests would suffer by the publication of the documents.

Mr. Kothare asked if Mr. Field did not draw a distinction between Sections 123 and 124.

Mr. Mehta: I don't think so, Sir.

Mr. Mehta continued that the general rule was as he had stated, and having read passages at page 579 from Field's proceeded to say that the comments applied to both the sections. Section 123 in clear terms gave to the officer concerned the power to decide the matter just as Section 124 did, viz., documents if *he* (*i. e.* the officer) considers—(Mr. Mehta laid Special emphasis on the word *he* in the Section 124)—that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure.

Mr. Kothare remarked that Mr. Field stated that the documents should be produced, if necessary, for the inspection of the judge.

Mr. Mehta: But that applies to documents other than those relating to affairs of State. But these documents referred to affairs of State.

Mr. Kothare: The officer is to decide subject to the discretion of the court.

Mr. Mehta: submitted that these words could not be read into the section, for otherwise the discretion given by the one hand would be taken away by the other. Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that they had got a ruling in the case of Bentin *vs* Skene, which was a decisive case. Also, as he had said before in the Crawford case, the president, who was a judge of the High Court, distinctly ruled that it was not for them to go into the matter. After reading the paragraph relating to the point from the report of the Crawford Commission, Mr. Mehta said that he would then deal with the documents, which were sent by the Agent to the Governor-General. There can be no doubt, Mr. Mehta said, that they have been confidentially communicated by the British Government to the Baroda State, and to disclose them would be breach of confidence and against clear policy which no court could violate. The production would be against the well understood relations and State policy between the British Government and the State. The documents could not be disclosed without the permission of the British Government. Of course the commissioners would see, that although the prosecution were in that position, there was nothing to prevent the accused from applying to the Agent to the Governor-General, to produce them if he liked, but certainly the State could not produce them. The last point which Mr. Apte urged was that the prosecution had mentioned some of the documents in the list of documents on which they relied. Mr. Mehta said that his friend Mr. Apte was not conversant with the procedure followed on the original side of the High Court of Bombay in respect to discovery of documents, and had therefore been misled. In every case an affidavit was to be filed relating to all the relevant documents, including those claimed as privileged, but it was quite understood that the mere reference of the privileged documents in the affidavit did not entitle them to their inspection. The documents referred to had been placed in the list of privileged documents in pursuance of that practice, but that was no ground for enforcing their production. The learned counsel submitted that he had answered all the arguments raised by Mr. Apte, and that he had pointed out that in regard to the statements made before Mr. Maconochie in the course of his official enquiry both sections (123 and 124) applied. That they were unpublished records containing evidence relating to State affairs made in official confidence, and that their production could not be enforced as in the opinion of the officer concerned the State interest would suffer by their disclosure. In the Crawford case the Commission did not even trouble the Advocate-General to state his reasons for objecting to the production of the documents he called upon Mr. Inverarity to state what he had to urge in support of his application for their production.

Mr. Apte, in reply, submitted that the documents should be first produced before the Commission, who should draw its own inferences. What he argued in the first place was that they were not official records. The statements taken from witnesses or statements voluntarily made could not be confidential records. It was the result which the witness himself was to give from the unpublished records. The documents did not relate to state affairs. First of all the prosecution should establish that they were confidential documents. If the court decided that they were confidential communication, then it was for the official to say whether he could produce it or not.

Mr. Kothare: Are we not to take the official for his word?

Mr. Apte: No, Sir; I submit not under certain circumstances.

Mr. Apte proceeded to remark that there was some doubt as to the character in which the statements were made.

Mr. Mehta: I certainly object to this remark, Sir.

Mr. Apte: I take this only for argument's sake.

Mr. Kothare: It is in the affidavit that special powers were vested in Mr. Maconochie for specific purposes.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Apte has nothing to prove to the contrary.

Mr. Kothare: We must take his word. You can't ask him to disclose what he thinks best to keep back in the interests of the state.

Mr. Apte: I submit the character in which the statements are made should be disclosed.

Mr. Kothare: We are bound hands and feet to take the officer at his word. We can't go beyond the affidavit.

Mr. Apte submitted that the statements were made in the official capacity of a magistrate before Mr. Maconochie, and that they were, therefore, not confidential communications. The case of the district magistrate cited by Mr. Mehta fortified his argument that it was the judge who decides whether the communications were confidential. In the case (reported in 3 Calcutta Law Reports) the High Court had made enquiry whether the documents were made in magisterial capacity before they decided that the statement was privileged. It supported his argument that it was their Honours who should decide whether the statements were made in official confidence. Besides it was the report made by one officer to another, and in the absence of the definition of the words "official confidence," they should gather that that confidential communication meant communication between two officers.

Mr. Kothare: Not necessarily.

Mr. Apte: I have not got a copy of the Crawford Commission, but what I think is that the statements which were taken before Mr. Lee-Warner or Mr. Ommaney were these which were refused, as it does not appear that they were either deputed as magistrates or not. I say that they were not deputed as magistrates.

Mr. Kothare: Mr. Maconochie was also not deputed as a magistrate.

Mr. Apte: If you give your opinion that they were confidential communications then my argument falls. With respect to these statements we shall make an application to the Agent to the Governor-General, and we shall try our best to get his permission to produce them before the Commission.

After hearing the arguments the President said: As Mr. Maconochie says in the affidavit that these statements were made to him confidentially, and as the prosecution also says that the enquiry made by Mr. Maconochie was not in the capacity of a magistrate in a confidential manner, we hold these statements are confidential communications, and we cannot go further than the affidavit of Mr. Maconochie that they relate to the affairs of State, and that the interests of the State would suffer by their disclosure. As regards the statement communicated by the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Apte says that he will apply for this direct and the question might rest there.

Mr. Mehta: We must take it that the application is refused.

The President: Yes, the application is refused.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—The rainfall of the week has practically been confined to the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, where the hitherto favourable prospects will be marred, if there is not a break. In Raipur and Damoh rain is needed for the rice, elsewhere the break has been beneficial. In Saugor rice promises well and millets are good on light soils, but juar, cotton and til have suffered in the heavy soils and low-lying lands. Elsewhere prospects are generally favourable and the harvesting of the early rice will relieve the poorer classes in Chanda, where prices are high. The numbers on relief-works in Saugor and Damoh show a slight fall and rise respectively and stand at 7,073 and 4,476. Private gratuitous relief was provided for 1,900 persons in Saugor city. There has been a large increase of imports of grain into Saugor which amounted to 29,430 maunds. Damoh received only 2,820 or much as usual. Prices of wheat and gram in Damoh are steady at 11½ and 13¾ seers, respectively, but have risen in Saugor to 14 and 19 seers and in Narsinghpur to 13 and 18 seers respectively. Gram is, however, cheaper in Saugor than in neighbouring districts and wheat is not higher.

AN anecdote about Lord Rosebery is going the round of some French and German papers. It is alleged that once, while crossing from Liverpool to Dublin, or *vice versa*, Lord Rosebery lost his favourite dog "Mutton" overboard. "Stop, captain, stop the steamer!" cried Lord Rosebery. But the captain replied that he was only allowed to stop if a man fell overboard. "Oh, that can soon be arranged," answered Lord Rosebery, and jumped into the sea. Of course the captain had to order "Stop," and the Peer and his dog were taken up safe and sound.

IT is announced from Milan in the "Vossische Zeitung," a Berlin correspondent telegraphs, that the Emperor William has sent Queen Margherita a cantata, of which the words, as well as the music, were composed by himself. The personal and intellectual qualities of the Queen are the subject of the cantata.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE MOTILAL BALDEVDAS AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of four of the insolvents, moved absolute the rule of the 5th September last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that on the last court day Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy had opposed the application, and the matter was adjourned to this day. On the names of the opposing creditors being called out, they did not put in an appearance. His lordship accordingly made the rule absolute.

RE SAIYED MIRZA BIN SAIYED HOOSEIN SHIRAZI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 1st of August last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that the Official Assignee had been communicated with, and he had no objection to the withdrawal. As there was no appearance for the creditors, his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE BHIMJI MEGJI.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for an order of adjudication, saying that, on the last court-day, a similar application was made in the matter, but at that time the affidavit of the creditor was held insufficient. His client, Mr. Manker said, had now amended it as required by the court. His lordship granted the application with leave to file the schedule within thirty days.

RE PRANJIWANDAS KALIANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order, saying that the liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 40,000, out of which he had settled with creditors to the extent of Rs. 32,000. Only three creditors remained unsettled. They were all up-country and were expected to come down to Bombay after the Diwalee. His lordship granted two months' extension.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the matter was put down in the list of opposed cases.

RE OTTO MARTIN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was engaged in suits filed in the Court of Small Causes at the instance of the Official Assignee to recover the outstandings. His lordship granted two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Francis Dias; Budan Ganoo and another; Abdool Latiff Jan Mahomed; Cooverjee Lakhamsy; Pallanjee Merwanjee Tadiwalla; Dossa Lakhani; Makan Bhikha Koli; Oomersy Govind; Ali Mahomed Khamissa; and Ramkrishna Appaji Joshi.

AN ELEPHANT BOMBARDED.

IN the days when a good character was of value to us, writes "A Jungly Collector" to the *Pioneer*, we received the following testimony from our some time Orbilius: "He brought a good character from his last school, which I am happy to say he has maintained here in every respect." The character of the elephant of which we are about to write is just the reverse of this. We can truly say of him that "he brought a bad character from his last district, which he maintained here in every respect." It was said that he was bound over to be of good behaviour in his former district, and was therefore sold at "less price" to a gentleman in this. A mahout accompanied the elephant, and it may have been that the presence of this attendant reminded him of the responsibilities of his recognisance bond. For so long as the mahout remained, the elephant was under some control. But, unfortunately, the new owner, though he supplied food for the mahout, omitted to pay him regularly, and this gave dissatisfaction. In the result the mahout went away. Now, whether, from a real affectionate regret for the mahout, such as may exist in the most untameable elephant, or because, as has been suggested, he was the outward and visible sign of that bond of good behaviour which ought not to have been broken, certain it is, that, after his disappearance, the elephant broke his chains and left captivity. He, at first, selected some neighbouring hills as his habitation, but afterwards, finding perhaps that grass and leaves of trees were too insipid for his taste, he came down to some villages. On his way an unfortunate rustic occurred to him, and he took him up with his trunk and threw him down.

This pastime seems to have found favour in the eyes of the elephant, but as he could no longer find people walking about, it became necessary to take the roof off a house, and then to take the inhabitant out of bed and throw him down on the other side. A further refinement of cruelty was afterwards observed. In this part of the country the streams are apt to become suddenly swollen, and to come down with the force of torrents. Meanwhile, the rustic, like him of whom Horace wrote, sits on the bank waiting till the river may flow down, though with a different result to the Horatian rustic, as the river does flow down if he waits long enough. But there was one such rustic for whom the river did not flow down in time. The elephant found him there, and, having deposited him, proceeded to kneel on him and to grind him into the sand by the river side.

In the meanwhile, the conduct of the elephant came to the notice of the authorities, and an expeditionary force was sent out against him of five civil police, which was afterwards reinforced by five military police. Then the bombardment of the elephant commenced. This continued for three days, during which time it appears that 190 bullets were fired at, but how many struck the elephant is not known. On the last day the scene was adorned by the local Deputy Magistrate, who taking with him *la sabre de son pere*, placed himself at the head of the expedition. It is not very clear what he proposed to do with this weapon, but on his appearance the elephant made a convulsive effort towards him, and he ran away and fell down, tripping over the scabbard. This, however, was the last effort of the elephant, and overpowered perhaps by the combined weight of the 190 bullets rather than by the effect of any particular wound, or of the magisterial authority, he perished. This important event was communicated to us by the Deputy Magistrate thus:—"I and the civil and military police have succeeded to kill the elephant."

On reading this over we feel that we have dealt in a very bald way with the situation. Had we the pen of a Rider Haggard we could have made so much more out of it. But to those who "find a tale in everything," this statement of facts may be interesting. And especially it may serve as a warning to potentates not to buy elephants which have been bound over to be of good behaviour, and, if they do to pay their mahouts. The "facts," are, however, mostly hearsay.

A TRAIN ON FIRE.

THE progress of a wood-burning engine is at times attended by a firework display from the funnel; blazing tufts of grass on the bank mark the engine's course, and looking out of window is decidedly a risky amusement, while, to add to the discomfort, it frequently happens that when the fireman is piling on fresh logs the sparks blow wholesale in at the open window. Under these circumstances it is almost unaccountable that disasters are not more frequent than they are. When the seven o'clock mixed train from Madras on Sunday evening reached Tinnanore station, seventeen miles away, *en route* for Bangalore, it was discovered that one of the waggons was on fire. Prompt measures were taken, and the fire was put out, but three valuable bulls belonging to Cooke's Circus, which was travelling to Bangalore, were burned. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a spark from the engine falling on to the straw in the bullock waggon. It was perhaps lucky that the train arrived at the station when it did, and the incident is a warning that a good look-out should be kept up when the fireworks are at play.—*Madras Times.*

IN one of Wagner's letters from Paris ('41), which are being reprinted in "The Meister," is a joke which he takes from the "Charivari" of the day. At the wedding (then recent) of Jules Janin, M. Chateaubriand was among the guests; the bridegroom begged him for his blessing, which he refused, however, with the words, "All that I have blessed has fallen." The "Charivari" reported that no sooner had Chateaubriand's words been heard, than from all ends of France, from every town, from every borough, one cry went up to the far-famed writer—"Chateaubriand, we implore thee, bless the Government! Oh, bless the Ministry!"

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing maginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

AT Simla on Saturday, the final tie of the Durand Football Tournament was played off between the Highland Light Infantry, the holders of the trophy, and the Royal Scots Fusiliers. There was a very large attendance, including the majority of the members of the team which have been competing. The game was an extremely interesting one, but the Royal Scots were a bit stale after their hard struggles of the week, while the Highlanders came fresh and strong to the contest. The Highlanders had to play up-hill to begin with, but they made light of this, and at once attacked with great vigour. The defence was strong and the Fusiliers' left wing had a good run up to the goal, but Private Montgomery, the right back of the Highlanders, was in grand form and repelled the attack. It may be said here that his play throughout was superb, and the Highland Light Insantry are fortunate in having such a cool determined player in their team. For some ten minutes the Highlanders pressed their opponents hard, and just under a quarter of an hour their right wing carried the ball well up to the Fusiliers' quarters, centred it and headed it through. Off side was called and allowed by the referee, so no score was recorded. A minute afterwards the Fusiliers had a good run, but again the Highlanders' backs were too strong. At the 16th minute a foul was allowed to the Fusiliers, and a good kick almost landed the ball through the goal posts, but the goal-keeper intervened successfully. The Fusiliers renewed the attack very pluckily, their right wing working hard, while Corporal McClure, centre forward, played up in his usual fine form. The Highlanders' passing and their combined play were remarkable at this period, as well as later on, and every attack was promptly replied to. At the 25th minute Private McCabe, the centre back of the Fusiliers, was knocked down in a charge, and play had to be suspended for a time until he recovered his strength. On resuming play a foul was allowed to the Highlanders, and a kick from near the corner looked dangerous, but no result followed. Another kick sent the ball high in the air near the Fusiliers' goal from the Highlanders' right wing, but the goal-keeper saved cleverly with his head. Fouls had been fairly frequent, and one to the Highlanders gave them a free kick from near the centre of the ground; but McClure stopped the ball; and at this point half time was called. No goal had been recorded, but the Highlanders had had the advantage so far.

When play was recommenced the Fusiliers had to play up-hill. Their left wing passed the ball neatly to the centres, and it looked as if the first goal would be won at once, but again the Highlanders' defence was too strong. Some pretty play followed in the middle of the round, McClure distinguishing himself; and then the Highlanders forced a hot scrimmage in front of the goal, but without scoring. Two corner kicks to the Highlanders followed, but still no goal was won. More scrimmages were witnessed in front of the goal of the Fusiliers, who in return had a good run from the right, Private Rock dribbling most skilfully. The Highlanders were not to be denied and they played a very fast game, the Fusiliers' goal-keeper having once to save the goal by striking at the ball with his hand so hard pressed was he. After about fifteen minutes' play McClure got on to the ball, dribbled it beautifully and passed it to the left forward, who punted at the goal, but could not succeed in his efforts. A second unsuccessful attack on the Highlanders' goal was made shortly afterwards, and then the Fusiliers had to put forth all their strength to repel two assaults in quick succession within some ten minutes of time. The Highlanders' right wing worked the ball down near the corner by clever passing, and scored just a goal by a kick. Some fifteen or twenty yards from the goal points the ball travelled obliquely, and the Fusiliers' goal-keeper just missed stopping it. There was tremendous excitement shown by the spectators and rounds of applause were given. The Fusiliers were now on their mettle, and were cheered as they made a resolute effort to equalise the score; but some two minutes after the Highlanders had made their goal McClure was thrown heavily in a charge and could not rise from the ground. Play was stopped for a time, and McClure recovered himself, but showed signs of lameness and could not display his old brilliant form. The Highlanders were playing up, and their attacks were most determined, but the Fusiliers fought a fine defensive game and no more goals were won. When time was called the Highland Light Infantry were winners by one goal to love. They will have to win again next year before becoming permanent holders of the trophy. They won in 1889 and 1890, while last year they beat the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who had won in 1891 and 1892. This final tie was a repetition of that in 1888, the first year of the tournament, when the Royal Scots Fusiliers beat the Highland Light Infantry by 2 to 1.

At the conclusion of the game the Commander-in-Chief, who with Lady White, had witnessed the keen struggle, delivered a short speech, preparatory to the distribution of the prizes. His Excellency began by saying how much they were indebted to Sir Mortimer Durand, who had founded the tournament. There were, however, more things in the world than football, and Sir Mortimer Durand had been called to a high office at Teheran. He was too far removed to visit Simla to see the matches, but he had left a good representative in the person of his brother Colonel Durand. The Commander-in-Chief then referred to the hard work done by Mr. Weston, secretary to the Football committee, and thanked him on behalf of the public for the excellent arrangements he had made. He referred in appreciative terms to Lieutenant Curtis the referee, the umpires and the linesmen, and said the teams had really had a fair field and no favour. Turning to the actual play, he said that as the tournament progressed it had become a battle of the tartans, the Scottish teams working to the front. He thought all would admit that the best team had won, and he congratulated the Highland Light Infantry on their victory. They were a regiment which he had frequently met, and they were as fine a corps on the field of battle as on the field of sport. Referring to the play generally, Sir George White said the teams had behaved throughout like sportsmen and gentlemen. They had shown manly sport, courage and determination to do full credit to the corps which they represented. It was indeed gratifying to know that throughout the contest not one word had been heard which could offend the most delicate ear of those who had gathered to witness the play.

Lady White presented the trophy to the team, and a silver cup, given by Colonel Durand, to Bugler Morrison, Captain of the Highland Light Infantry. Bronze medals were presented to individual members of the team, Colonel Craigie, Commanding the Highland Light Infantry, thanked the Commander-in-Chief for the high terms in which he had spoken of the regiment and of the team which represented it, and paid a handsome compliment to the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had fought up so splendidly. He called for three cheers for them, which were heartily given.

FOR some time past the journal *Akropolis*, in Athens, has been publishing a series of articles containing statements derogatory to the Greek Army. These adverse comments have caused great exasperation in military circles, and the strong feeling thus aroused culminated in an attack on the officer of the paper. Incensed at the tenor of the latest article of the series published by the journal, some hundred and thirty officers and men of all arms determined to take the law into their own hands and avenge the army for the slurs cast upon it. With this object they proceeded to the offices of the *Akropolis*, and, after forcibly entering the premises, began to destroy all the movable furniture and other contents of the rooms, breaking everything they could lay hands on, and hurling the fragments into the street. Armed with axes, and acting under the directions of the officers who were with them, they hacked a valuable printing press to pieces, and proceeded to destroy the type and the archives and library. Not satisfied with the havoc wrought, the soldiers rushed upstairs, and committed similar ravages there, destroying every article in the apartment occupied by the editor and his family, who were absent. Over twenty ringleaders have been arrested. The entire press, while condemning the newspaper articles which gave rise to the outrage, severely stigmatises the conduct of the military, which has aroused great popular indignation.

THE German Emperor has presented a splendid French Bible (edition de luxe de Hoffman) to the Protestant Church of Courcelles, in which commune his Chateau of Arsville stands. Baron Hammerstein, the Prefect of the German part of Lorraine, was deputed to make the presentation. The civil and military authorities were bidden to the ceremony. A Paris Correspondent says that the church was filled to overflowing. Baron Hammerstein, by the Emperor's orders, delivered his address in French. He said it was the Emperor's wish that the Bible should be used at the Sunday services. This looks as if he wished to follow a different policy from the one pursued by Prince Bismarck in the annexed provinces, and thinks it better to conciliate than to arouse a spirit of hatred. The Bible is handsomely bound in calf, and has massive silver clasps and corners of old Gothic workmanship.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 11.

5th Lancers.—Capt W A Adams, from the King's Liverpool Regt, to be Captain, vice W H Goodair, who exchanges.

13th Hussars.—Riding-Master and Hon Capt J Wood retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers.—Riding-Master and Hon Capt D Gillon is placed on retired pay. Sergt-Major J E Griss, from Royal Artillery, to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt D Gillon.

Grenadier Guards.—Major F C Trollope retires on retired pay.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col W B Butlin, from Colonel commanding the 19th Regimental District, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to be Colonel, to command the 22nd Regimental District (the Cheshire Regt) vice Col W V Brownlow, CB, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Col C F Lawson, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the 19th Regimental District, the Princess of Wales's own (Yorkshire Regt), vice Col W B Butlin.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's (Liverpool Regt).—Capt W H Goodair, from the 5th Lancers, to be Captain, vice W A Adams, who exchanges.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt).—Sergt C J H H Noble, from the Bedforshire Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H R S Maitland, placed on temporary half-pay.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt W H Bowes to be Adjutant, vice Capt A H Thorburn, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers,—Lieut Col J L Ross, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion; is placed on half-pay.

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut J R Gaussen is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut-Col V R Biscoe, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col H C B Farrant, from Professor, Staff College, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice V R Biscoe.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt J Lees from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, to be Captain, vice T A G Sangster, who exchanges.

King's Own Yorkshire Ligt Infantry.—Lieut L H Baldwin is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

York and Lancashire Regt.—Lieut C W Justice is seconded for service on the Staff. Super-Lieut H P Thurnall to be Lieutenant, vice C W Justice.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians,—Capt T A G Sangster, from the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to be Captain, vice J Lees, who exchanges.

West India Regt.—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieutenants:—A Street, vice D P Mains, promoted; W W Davies, vice G Moffitt, resigned.

Army Service Corps—Lieut C E G Blunt is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Staff—Lt-Col and Col T Fraser, CB, CMG, from Assist-Insp-Gen of Fortifications at Headquarters, to be Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col A G Durnford, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt J S Cowans, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, from Staff-Captain at Headquarters, to be a Brigade Major, vice Capt H H Burney, the Gordon Highlanders, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt E W P Clarke Campbell-Preston, 3rd Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be an extra ADC to his Excellency the Right Hon the Earl of Glasgow, GC M G Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New Zealand.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Lt-Col A A Macrobin, MB, to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G R Rae, F R CSI, deceased; Qmr, and Hon Capt E Enright is placed on retired pay; Serg-Major J B Short, Medical Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt E Engright.

Army Pay Dept—Paymr, and Hon Major H C Cowell to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lt-Col J H Vander Meulen, retired; Paymr and Hon Major M J Sawyer retires on retired pay; Paymr and Hon Capt H J Thwates is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Brevet.—The following Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels—E J Courtenay half-pay; A G Wavell, half-pay; J Whitton, half-pay; E Lse, half-pay.

Memoranda—Col (temporary Major Gen) E Leach, C B, Colonel on the Staff commanding the troops Barbados, &c., to be Major General, vice J E D Hill retired. Colonel A E H Smyth from Lieut Colonel half-pay is placed on retired pay.

Indian Staff Corps.—Col E D H Vibart is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army.—Mejor Gen R Worsley, Bengal Infantary, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Col D M Strong, C B, Bengal Infantry, to be Major General.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—Hon H Tyrwhitt, to Achilles, and, after, to Nile Sept 25; R C Protheroe, to Achilles' undated; A M Farquhar, to Buzzard, undated; F G Stopford, to Tartar Sept 15; H B Anson, to Resolution N, Sept 20.

Lieutenants.—H St G S Clive, to Ruby, N; F A Hodge, to Fearless N, undated; C C Horne and C R N Burne, to Buzzard, J S Dumaresq, to Active, P J Stopford and H W Grant, to Tartar, N, Sept 15; A Whitehouse, to Vivid, additional, for Agamemnon N, Sept 10; J P Rolleston, to Active, N; F G Egerton, H J Savill, R P Clutton, H L P Heard, J D Edwards, M S Fitzmaurice, S R Drury-Lowe, E P C Back, H C J Grant, and V B Moltens, to Excellent, additional, to qualify in gunnery; M L E Silver, F G Lorimer, S S Hall, H W Richmond, A W Heneage, and T Brandt, to Vernon, additional for torpedo duties, Sept 30; C W M Plenderleath, to Nile, T, Sept 25; W O Boothby, to Defiance, T, Sept 25; P Egerton, to Tartar, as First Lieutenant, Sept 15; J S Luard, to Mersey Sept 23; R G Gregory, to Duke of Wellington, G, Sept 11; B C Barber, to Victory, additional, Sept 15; A K Waistell, to Sealark N, Aug 14.

Sub Lieutenants—R M Reynolds (A), to Buzzard, undated.

Midshipmen,—W M Kerr, to Resolution (Sept 9); C T Hewlett-Cooper, A P Addison, and G D H Mackinnon, to Resolution (Sept 7).

Staff Commanders,—C R H Robinson, to Agamemnon, Sept 1, and to Narcissus, Sept, 6, C H Hopkins, to Cambridge, additional, for Conquerer, Oct 2, F Rowlett, to Vivid, additional, for Northumberland, Oct 2, W J Bullmore, to Monarch, Sept. 20.

Fleet Engineers,—P Colquhoun, to Achilles; E B Vine, to Nile, Sept 25.

Engineers,—F A Allden, to Haughty, F M D Spry, to Rocket, T S Guyer, to Starfise, J W Ham, to Achilles, Sept 25, G G wright, to Nile, undated; V de Paris, to Benbow July 1, E A E Crowley, to Humber, W G Mogg, to Curlew, Sept 25.

Assistant Engineers,—T P Reed and A Olver, to Nile, undated; E E Pethick and F. Magrath, probationary, to Nile Sept, 25.

Surgeons—H W G Green, to Achilles; G F Collins, to Pembroke, additional, Sept 13.

Chaplain—Rev C M Vaughan, to Crescent, temporary, Sept 7.

Fleet Paymaster—C I Pawsey, to Vernon, Sept 25.

Staff Paymaster—W D Bedford, to Inflexible Oct 1.

Paymaster—H Robinson, to Tartar Sept 15.

Assistant Paymaster—A Wilson, to Buzzard, in charge, Sept 15.

Clerks—F H Gertz, to Barrosa, Sept 6; W H Hall, to Tartar; G A G Wyllys, to Ganges.

Assistant Clerk—W A Brown, C W Vincent, and G H Coles, to Blake, additional Sept 3.

Gunners—W Sledge, to Achilles; B Titheridge and G J Flux, to Orlando; R Brooking, to Grafton; J Reed, to Inflexible, Sept 1; W G Bishop, to Buzzard, dated.

Boatswains—T Davidson, to Nile; G L Mills, to Nile, for quarter-deck duty, Sept 25; D Dodd, to Vivid; E Davis, to Colossus; J Paddon, to Seahorse; J C Swayne, to Victory: T Bresnahan, to Victory; J Thorbalk, to Victory.

Carpenter—C Hatchard, to Garnet, Sept 2: J G W Chitson, to Jamaica Yard, Sept 7.

Admiralty, Sept 5, 1894—The following promotions have

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE reason for the postponement of the publication of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's second volume of Barrack-Room Ballads is understood to be very simple. He came to the conclusion that he could not have his copy, as it would fully satisfy him, ready in time for the book to appear this autumn. No doubt he will work on the volume during the winter, and it will be published in the spring.

Next month Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are to begin an interesting new series of books, to be called the Social England Series. The notion is to give in monographs a general view of the course of English history in its social aspects from the earliest times up to the end of the Tudor period. There will be about twenty volumes, each by a well-known specialist. Mr. Kenelm D. Cotes, of Oxford, the editor of the series, is to write a volume as an Introduction to the Social History of England. Some of the other volumes arranged for are Troubadours and Courts of Love, by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, the historian of music; Chivalry, by the Vice-Provost of Eton; The Fine Arts, by Professor Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh; and The King's Peace: a Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts, by Mr. Inderwick, Q.C.

Some time ago Mr. Russell M. Garnier wrote a History of the English Landed Interest, which attracted a good deal of notice. He is to follow it with two volumes entitled, Annals of the English Peasantry, which Messrs. Swan Sonnenschin will also publish. The work will take the English peasantry from the earliest period of their history, and trace their development up to modern times. The subject is one to which he has devoted a great deal of study, and his treatment of it will be largely from the standpoint of economics.

The long-promised Book of English Prose, which Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Charles Whibley have been collecting, will be published by Messrs. Methuen on Oct. 1, each selection will be complete in itself, and each will relate a single incident or unfold a single character. This, the compilers think, will give the book a concordant character and secure a separate and individual interest for every extract. In their selections they have preferred the prose of adventure and romance to the prose of reflection and analysis. The volume has been finely printed and bound as daintily as the companion to Mr. Henley's Lyra Heroica ought to be.

Mr. W. E. Henley is also to be the editor of an important series which Messrs. Methuen are to issue under the designation English Classics. Masterpieces of the English tongue in all periods and departments of literature are to be included. Poetry, fiction, drama biography, autobiography, letters, essays—in all these fields, we are told, surely in Mr. Henley's own voice, is the material of many goodly volumes. The Works of William Congreve, with an introduction by Mr. G. R. Street and a portrait, will be ready in two volumes next week. Sterne's Tristram Shandy, for which Mr. Charles Whibley will supply an introduction, may come next, Mr. R. L. Stevenson will contribnte an appreciation of Bunyan, and Mr. Henley is to write on the Poems of Robert Burns. The volumes are to be moderate in price, and at the same time desirable as books.

At last, after complete neglect, George Meredith's writings begin to win their way into the Russian language. Miss Zinaide Vengerova, a young lady who is regarded as the ablest critic upon the monthly Vestnik Evropy, has translated The Egoist, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Lederle and Co., of St. Petersburg. The Russian neglect of Meredith is the more remarkable, seeing that the productions of English authors of far less standing are freely translated and published both in the magazines and in book form.

A biography of Leo XIII., by Monsignore Seickes, Rector of the Belgian College in Rome, and private chaplain to the Pope, has just been published at Paris in two volumes. The preface is by Monsignore Bonnard.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Miss Frances Low's volume on the subject of Queen Victoria's Dolls, the contents of which were originally published in The Strand Magazine, the new number of that popular periodical comes forth with an amusing paper from the same pen, which is devoted in a more general way to the dolls of distinguished women. Miss Low has been questioning many persons on this subject, and she gives their replies in her article which is illustrated by numerous portraits and facsimiles of handwriting. Count Seckendorff has not disdained to communicate the fact that the Empress Frederick was exceedingly fond of dolls and of arranging a doll's house and putting them in. Mrs. Keeley, having got over her surprise at being interrogated on this subject in my eighty-seventh year, states that she never had but one doll; it was a great wooden one, and its name, it is remembered, was Lummox. Some light seems to be thrown on the question why this veteran actress was put in her childhood on so short an allowance of dolls, when we learn that she one day let it fall upon the foot of her mother, who in her pain and anger put it on the kitchen fire. Another famous actress, Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), confesses that her interrogator had touched her upon a tender point. She used, with a young playfellow, to make stories about their dolls; but Lady Martin's reminiscences of dolls extend beyond the nursery, for has she not told us in her letters on Shakespeare's Women of the pleasure it gave her when grown up to see a stall of dolls at the Soho Bazaar and to behold one dressed in a costume as worn by Miss Helen Faucit in a play then acting.

The dolls of Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, all came to violent ends, which determined her at the early age of four to have nothing more to do with them. Jean Ingelow is of opinion that a wooden doll, even with joints, is not capable of inspirng real love. Her memory lingers over her doll, Amelia. She came, however, to an untimely end, which is the common fate of dolls. Mrs. Fawcett, before she took to her heart Adam Smith and Ricardo, adored dolls, and had many whose fascinating features, beds, and frocks she can still vividly recall. Mrs. Stanley, the African explorer's wife, and her sister, Mrs. Frederick Myers, had two distinct tribes of dolls, the one to be played with, the other to be carried about and cared for in quite a maternal way. Miss Braddon worked for her dolls and made believe about them till she was in her teens. Many other replies bear equal witness that the love of dolls does not quickly fade from the hearts of women of whatever rank, station, or calling.

Messrs. Methuen and Co. are about to publish a series of English Classics, moderate in price (3s. 6d. per volume). The volumes will be designed and printed by Messrs. T. and A. Constable, of Edinburgh University Press, on antique laid paper, with deckle edges, and bound in buckram. In addition to the ordinary issue there will be a small edition—on Japanese vellum. Poetry, fiction, drama, biography, letters, and essays will be laid under contribution. The editor is Mr. W. E. Henley. Mr. R. L. Stevenson has undertaken an appreciation of Bunyan by way of introduction to The Pilgrim's Progress. Of the series the first instalment will be Tristram Shandy, with an introductionby Mr. Charles Whibley. This will be followed at intervals of a month or so by Congreve's Plays, with an introduction by Mr. G. S. Street; Walton's Lives, with an introduction by Mr. Vernon Blackburn; The Adventures of Hadji Baba of Ispahan, with an introduction by Mr. E. G. Browne, author of A Year in Persia; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; and the Poems of Burns. Among other volumes in preparation are Lyly's Plays; Gibbon's Autobiography; Pride and Prejudice, and others of Miss Austen's novels; the Plays of Sheridan, with an introduction by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy; Joseph Andrews; Boswell's Journey to the Hebrides; Humphrey Clinker; and Shakespeare's Poems, with an introduction by Mr. George Wyndham, M.P.

The well-known Teachers' Bible has just been republished by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode in the usual variety of sizes, and with considerable improvements. The Aids, which have been found by students so well worthy of their name, have been revised and enlarged, the work of the Westminster Revisers has been collated, and their identifications and words relating to the Animal Creation in the Bible and Plants of the Holy Land have been criticised by Dr. Tristram; the Summary and Analysis of Books of the Old Testament have also been revised and extended by Canon Girdlestone, and the references in the New Testament to passages in the Old by Dr. Swete. Among the additions are Dr. Swete's essay on the Bible and its history, Canon Girdlestone on Hebrew Poetry, a complete list of proper names by Canon Cheyne, and a chapter on the Testimony of the Monuments to Old Testament History by Mr. St. Chad Boscawen.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. have issued an extensive list of publications for the autumn season, including numerous works in philosophy, science, history, geography, travel, belles-lettres, art, social economics, and politics, together with educational and gift books. Among these are a new volume of Ethical Discourses, by Mr. Leslie Stephen, forming part of the publishers' "Ethical Library," and volumes on Natural Rights, by Mr. D. G. Ritchie, of Oxford, The Principles of Psychology, by Mr. G. F. Stout, of Cambridge, and Sigwart's Logic (two vols.), translated by Helen Dendy. The last-named three works are additions to the series publishing under the general designation of The Library of Philosophy. The prospectus also includes the second half—completing the work—of Prof. Sidney Vines' Student's Text Book of Botany, Annals of the English Peasantry, by Russell M. Garnier, two vols., new volumes of the Social England and Social Science series, and George Romney and his Art, by Hilda Gamlin, with numerous photogravures and other reproductions of his pictures, and many other works.

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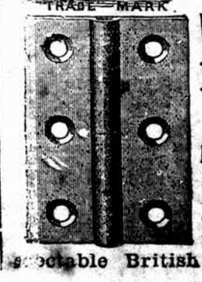

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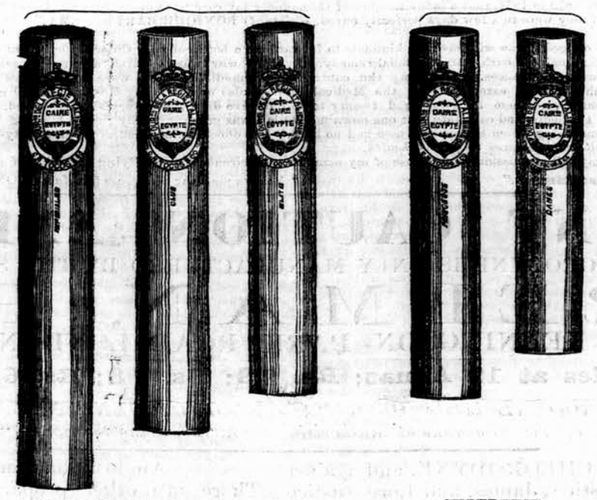

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely fialed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisonal Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR, "LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864,:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

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Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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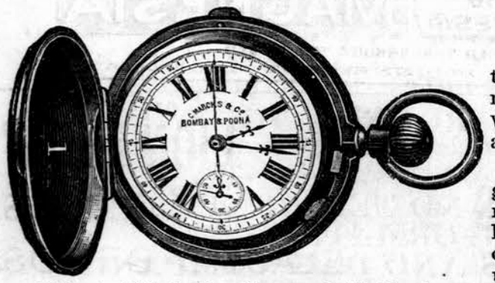
OR STOP WATCHES



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Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
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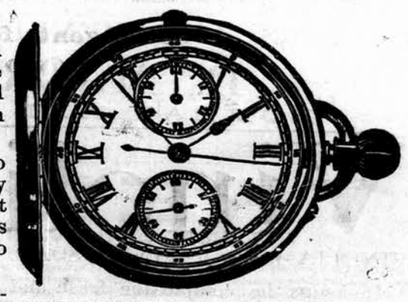
Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality..... Rs. 550

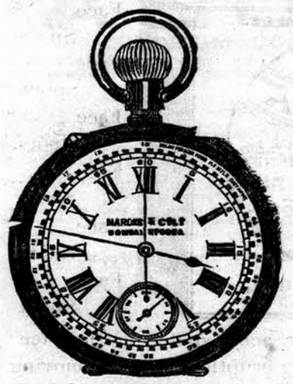
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" ..... Rs. 185

Do. do. with minute recorder.....	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good ard Watch	„ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ‡ mile distances.

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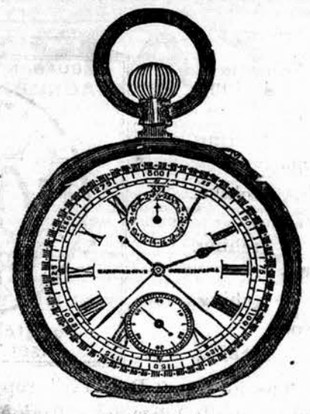
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„ 1,200

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"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

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"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

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(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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